Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1861. NUMBER 84.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

LAST NIGHT of the popular Tragedian, MR. NEAFIE. Who will conclude his brilliant engagement in TWO OF HIS BEST CHARACTERS in TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12th, will be presented the celebrated Tragedy of JACK CADE; Or, The Kentish Rebellion.

Aylmere, or Jack Cade....Mr. Neafie
Lord Say....[illegible]
Marianne....[illegible]
Grand Dance....Miss Jennie Hight.

The performance conclude with the great Comedy of DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.

Don Caesar de Bazan....Mr. Neafie
Maritana....[illegible]
Don Jose....[illegible]
King Charles of Spain....Mr. Myers

The celebrated Shakespearian Comedian, Mr. HACKETT, is engaged and will shortly appear.

ROBINSON & LAKE'S GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS Will Perform at Chicago on TUESDAY....October 15th, 1861. WEDNESDAY....October 16th. THURSDAY....October 17th. FRIDAY....October 18th. SATURDAY....October 19th.

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M., and on Tuesday at 7 P. M. Admission—Boxes 50 cents; Children half price to Boxes only; Pit 25 cents. No half price to Pit.

The above Company will perform at MORRIS....Tuesday, October 8th, 1861. OTTAWA....Wednesday. PERU....Thursday. NEWARK....Friday. BRISTOL....Saturday. WHEATON....Monday. FRED. H. BAILEY, Agent.

Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, the Nonpareil Horseman and undisputed Champion of Europe and America, is now the bright particular Star of this Colossal Exhibition. Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg have in turn recorded the supremacy of his reckless daring and agile grace on his naked steed, as it dashes around the circle at break-neck speed. A challenge of $10,000, and waiving his undisputed reputation, as the bare-back rider of the world, we are prepared to put the money. The result to be determined by competent judges or the opinion of a miscellaneous audience.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday, Parents are allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1057.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A second-hand monster Fire Safe, Lillie's Patent. Can be seen at 240 South Clark street. Will sell cheap.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 281 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. HOSEITER, Lake Forest.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of one of the oldest first class Family Grocery Stores in the city. Inquire of R. H. COUNTISS, Corner Clark and Van Buren sts.

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well-Established Coal Business, Well located for wholesale and retail trade, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address Post Office Box 3423.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. A handsome Gothic House, furnished, and grounds tastefully improved, with good Barn, &c., stock of Winter's Wood, and a fine Cow. If desired a large part of the purchase sum can remain for three or four years, at six per cent. interest. Located within easy walk of the Horse Cars, or Hyde Park Special Train, just south of city limits, and in full view of the Lake. Apply to EDWARD G. CLEAVER, Real Estate Broker, 53 Clark street, (up stairs.)

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with board, can be had at No. 121 State street, second house north of Madison street. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife, or two gentlemen, wishing board with a large and pleasant room in a central location, will find such by applying at 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite the Court House Square.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING. A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.

Lost.

LOST—On Tuesday, Oct 8th, between No. 162 Washington street and the Briggs House, a Lady's Gold and Hair Pin; a valuable memento to the owner. The finder will confer a favor and receive a suitable reward by leaving the same at Joy's Ice Office, No. 8 Custom House Place.

LOST—A black beaver Business Coat in going from the Post Office via State street to corner of Jackson. Coat contained notes and accounts of no value to any one except the owner. Whoever will return the same to the store of H. Y. GINDLEY & CO., at 248 State street, or Tribune Office will be suitably rewarded.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM WINTER, who arrived in Milwaukee from England in August, 1855. Worked as a Carpenter in Prairie du Chien in September, 1855, afterwards lived near Bellevue, Iowa. Was last heard of in McGregor, in February, 1861, was then about twenty-eight years of age, and five feet six inches in height. The above reward will be paid to whoever can give information where he can be found, or sufficient evidence of death, to EDWARD RODDIS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as new ones wishing to purchase FURNITURE at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West. PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, [illegible]. Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of SAGINAW LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. I am just starting, and will use and must sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders receive prompt attention. Cars loaded in the yard. Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth. BEA'O A. WILLIAMS.

General Notices.

GREAT INDUCEMENT—Two valuable city lots, northwest corner Reuben and Hubbard streets, West Side, Chicago, will be exchanged for a stock of Drugs and Medicines on favorable terms. Apply at Dr. HITCHCOCK'S Drug Store, 327 State street.

$30 REWARD—Will be paid to any one who returns John White a DESERTER. Height about five feet nine inches, spare face, bilious complexion, with a scar on his nose. The above reward will be paid on his return to Capt. H. C. KEHNER, 78 West Lake st.

$30 REWARD—Will be paid to any one who returns PATTERSON DEAN, a DESERTER, to Capt. H. C. KEHNER, 78 West Lake street. His height is about five feet ten inches, blue eyes, age about 21 years.

MUSIC.—Mrs E. M Byrne continues to give instruction to Ladies, on the Piano Forte and Guitar, and in Vocal Music on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the Select School of the Sisters of Charity, corner of Wolcott and Huron streets; during the rest of the week at her residence, 212 Pearson street, east of Pine street. Children receive twenty-four lessons on the Piano Forte for $6. Post Office Box 737.

TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS—The subscriber offers for sale or to lease on low terms Lots on the South Branch of the Chicago River, with railroad track and dock front. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 45 South Clark street.

NEW MILCH COWS FOR SALE. There are a few New Milch Cows for sale, with or without their Calves, at the SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY. Apply at the Farm, at Summit Depot, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, or at 45 Lasalle street, Chicago.

PASTURE—TAME GRASS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS 3,000 to 4,000 Acres of Superior Pasture, Principally Timothy, Blue Grass and Red-Top, well watered and fenced, on his Farm, near Homer, Champaign County, Illinois, FOR RENT. Parties having large droves of Cattle, desirous of fattening, can be accommodated at 25 cents a head per month, [illegible]. M. L. SULLIVANT, Homer, Champaign Co., Ill.

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, will find them by applying to J. L. PATTERSON, Purchasing Agent, I. C. R. R. Offices, Room No. 3, third story Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CON[illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, [illegible] at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 3 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. Wm. Verbury, 161 South Clark street, [illegible]

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO. Office and Factory 159 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, [illegible] Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible] Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1861.

LOOK OUT FOR NEWS!

We have private advices from Washington that indicate our army as on the eve of a great battle. The movements of the past week have been such as to foreshadow this result, and now we believe the time has come for a blow. It may be given at any moment—possibly on this very day; and that it will be given, our advices leave little doubt. Look out for news from Washington!

MONEY AND ARMS FOR ILLINOIS.

A dispatch from Washington states that Gov. Yates has arranged with the Government for one million of dollars towards reimbursing advances made by the State in raising and equipping troops for the war. And, furthermore, that the Governor has procured an order for 11,000 stand of arms—5,000 of which are rifles,—and also fourteen batteries of rifled cannon for the State. Fourteen batteries would be eighty-four pieces, and makes a formidable armament.

This is certainly welcome news to our people. No other State deserves greater liberality at the hands of the National Government than Illinois, for none has turned out so many men in defense of that Government, in proportion to population.

THE RANKIN CASE.

The examination of Hon. Arthur Rankin, at Toronto, for a violation of British neutrality and law in accepting a military appointment from President Lincoln, has ended in holding him to appear before the Assizes, which sit at Toronto this week. This case, instituted in the first instance by political opponents in Canada, and for personal ends, will be made the test, now, of the right of Canadians to enlist in the American service upon the soil of the United States. There is no claim against Col. Rankin that he either recruited men to enlist in Canada, by any promise of reward, or that he sought to obtain them through any other means than the notoriety that a regiment of lancers was open to them at Detroit. Large numbers of Canadians have joined this regiment, and more will come, being reimbursed for their traveling expenses. If Canadians have not this right, what rights have they? Col. Rankin will have done a good service if he be able to establish the fact one way or the other. The proceedings against him, as has been said already, were brought by the editor of the Toronto *Leader*. The *Leader* is a secession sheet, and is the paper which proposed to suppress the *Globe* and other papers in sympathy with the North. To make the prosecution complete, Mr. James Beatty, editor of the *Leader*, came into court and retailed a private conversation between Col. Rankin and himself, which had been encouraged under the promise of confidence.

BREADSTUFFS AND FREIGHTS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Glasgow* from Liverpool, we learn that corn had advanced 9d per quarter, and wheat was quiet and steady. This would indicate that the French, after having purchased wheat in almost every country in the world, are now buying corn. If the deficiency in the wheat crop is anything near what has been stated by the leading commercial papers of France and England, of course it is impossible to supply them, unless they buy largely of corn.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it is gratifying to all concerned, that there is yet in Illinois a large surplus of last year's crop, and a new crop about ready to gather. But farmers and country buyers would consult their own interests vastly by shipping as sparingly as possible to this market at present. If they ship as heavily as during the past two months, any improvement in the East will be eaten up by freights. But if they ship only one bushel where they intended to send two, the probability is that they will get higher prices.

In this connection we would state that the railroads are charging extravagantly high rates of freight on produce sent East. To-day the rates are advanced 20c per bbl. on flour to New York and Boston. On the 1st of September flour was carried to New York, all rail, at $1.00 per bbl., and the rate is now advanced to $1.85.

If more produce is sent here than there is carrying capacity for, the result inevitably is, that Eastern transportation companies will be enriched at the cost of impoverishing the farmers and the Northwest generally.

BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

At length Billy Wilson's Zouaves have been heard from, and although the report comes through secession channels, it speaks to their credit. The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* has advices that a body of troops composed of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama regiments, crossed over to Santa Rosa Island, under cover of darkness, and made a night attack. Wilson's men, who were encamped some two or three miles from the fort, fell back, contesting the ground, and although it is claimed that the rebels captured the camp, they confess to having been well battered in the fight, losing forty killed and eighty wounded. Nothing is said of Wilson's loss, nor of the subsequent movements of the enemy; but the rebels give his men the credit of bravery and good fighting. This regiment, it will be remembered, was made up of a class of men that the Government feared to introduce into the Army of the Potomac, and they were therefore virtually banished to Fort Pickens, in order to be rid of. But they have not sweltered under the broiling sun of Santa Rosa Island to no purpose. Removed from temptation and flattery, and thrown upon their own resources, they have turned out, perhaps unexpectedly, to be good soldiers. Had Ellsworth's Zouaves been put through the same course, the country would have been spared the mortification that their conduct has induced. All honor to Billy Wilson's men.

Judge of the Superior Court.

We learn that Hon. John M. Wilson, Judge of the Superior Court, has consented to become a candidate for re-election. His friends entertain no doubt of his success, though they anticipate that half a dozen other candidates, some of them popular and deserving men, will be in the field. Judge Wilson has proved his ability and integrity.

Western Virginia Election.

On the 24th of October an important election occurs in the new State of Virginia—an election for members of the Convention which is called to meet in Wheeling on the 26th of November, provided the division question is carried. The people also vote on the division question [illegible], and the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says [illegible] that the ordinance of State division will be carried by an overwhelming majority. The people of the mountain counties [illegible] almost a unit for the measure, and [illegible] no serious opposition in the Pan[illegible]

Second Minnesota Regiment.

The [illegible] Minnesota regiment, Col. H. P. Van [illegible] is announced by the St. Paul papers [illegible] the seat of war, on Monday, but [illegible] to Washington or Missouri is not [illegible]. It is probable, however, that they [illegible] Washington, in order to secure [illegible] of the Capital. [illegible] were at Fort Snelling, and in camp near it, on Thursday last, 2,000 Minnesota volunteers, being the whole of the 2d, and portions of the 3d and 4th regiments. The 4th regiment is raised to garrison the forts, and two companies of it have left for Fort Ridgley.

Shipment of Grain to France.

On Thursday last, in the port of New York, there were thirty-five ships loading with wheat for the single port of Havre.

Kentucky Volunteers for the War.

The State Military Board of Kentucky, now thoroughly sifted of all disloyal elements, and in full co-operation with Gen. Sherman, have decided that Kentucky volunteers must enlist for the war. A good many have sworn in for three months, six months and a year, thereby creating much confusion. They have also decided to allow the volunteers a month's pay in advance, which will greatly stimulate enlistments, and is an example that might well be followed everywhere.

COLONEL SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Hon. C. C. Washburne has been commissioned as Colonel Second Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry. Mr. Washburne has the endurance, courage, promptness, energy and intelligence which admirably fit him for such a position. We are satisfied no better appointment has been made in the Wisconsin forces.

Kentucky and the War.

The following paragraph, which we clip from the Louisville *Journal*, indicates that the Union men of that State are much more willing to vote for the Union than they are to fight for it. It says:

"When a regiment of one thousand men of Indiana came across the river, the other day, and marched through our streets, probably twenty thousand Kentuckians shouted in honor of them. Wouldn't a very large portion of those Kentuckians have been better employed in going with them than in raising enthusiastic hurrahs?"

Hamilton County Election.

We have the official returns for Governor and Treasurer in this county, which are as follows:

GOVERNOR.

Tod (Union)	13,517
Jewett (Opposition)	11,814
Tod's majority	1,703

Mr. Eggleston, the lowest senatorial candidate, received a majority of 1,196. Mr. Groesbeck's majority is probably over 2,000.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Hon. John J. Crittenden.

It is stated that the venerable Mr. Crittenden, in spite of his advanced age, is the first private in the Frankfort Home Guards, and has declared his intention to go into camp and remain in service until every rebel is driven from the soil of Kentucky. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard county, says:

Since I last wrote you, nothing of public importance has transpired in our camp, except the arrival of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, on last evening. As soon as it was known that this distinguished gentleman was in the neighborhood, such honors were paid him as merit alone deserves. To-day, accompanied by several of his friends, he made a visit to our regiment, the 31st Ohio. He was welcomed by Col. Walker, at his headquarters. I was present a part of the time, and heard him converse upon the present disastrous affairs of our nation. Among other things that he said, was, that "we can make this war, by God's help, a blessing to us as a nation for all time to come." In regard to the subject of neutrality that has long been talked about, he remarked, "that the neutrality of Gov. Magoffin, and the neutrality of the loyal citizens of the State of Kentucky, differ as much as loyalty and rebellion." How long we shall be permitted to remain here is unknown to the *smaller powers*.

Indiana Military Matters.

[By Telegraph to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.

The Indiana regiments that are now going to Kentucky, go forward to Nolin, some twelve miles south of Elizabethtown, where they will probably be formed into a brigade, to be commanded by Colonel T. J. Wood, of the First Cavalry, who has been appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers. This arrangement will be highly satisfactory. Col. Wood is a graduate of West Point, and has served eighteen years in the regular army.

The morning papers will contain a portion of Governor Morton's dispatches relating to clothing our troops in Western Virginia. Gen. Stone, Quartermaster, has returned to Grafton and Cheat Mountain, to see what has been received and what is needed for Indiana. The troops will be marched out of Western Virginia if they are robbed, swindled and neglected again, as in time past. Neither her Governor nor their officers will suffer a repetition of these outrages.

W. C. Smith is Quartermaster of the Rushville Regiment, and Orrin Aborn Assistant Surgeon of the Fortieth. Col. Asbury Steele, Thirty-fourth Regiment, left for Louisville this afternoon.

Colonel Grose, of the Thirtieth Regiment, arrived this evening, and will leave to-morrow for the same place.

A large quantity of contraband goods are stored in this city.

Jessie Benton Fremont.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 7, 1861.

There is one individual in this camp whom neither rain nor mud, nor cold, nor heat, can suppress, that is the irrepressible "Jessie." The other morning I waded out to Camp Lillie, in this ill-favored state of the weather, without expecting any news, but by way of escaping the dreary monotony of the town. It was such a day as Arabella Sophia would have chosen to recline dreamily upon the lounge before the cheerful fire, and pore over the dagger and pistol illustrated pages of the "most thrilling novel of the age;" or as Flora Augusta would have thought it terrible to go out in, and certain to give her her death of cold.

But Jessie Benton Fremont is not made of such stuff. In fact, 'Old Bullion' didn't allow such tender plants to grow up in his house. He believed in women having constitutions, and he made her a practical illustration of his doctrine.

If I had been looking for her, I should have gone to her quarters some distance up on the hill, expecting to find her comfortably housed for the day. But as I stopped before a fire in front of the General's tent, who should I see but the inevitable "Jessie" inside, seated at a table opposite her husband and in earnest consultation over the affairs of the "Western Department," while by her side sat her daughter, Miss Lillie F., a patient and attentive listener.

After a little, the business in hand having been disposed of, they both came out, and while the latter went into an adjoining tent to warm herself by a little army stove, the former came up to our fire, and entered into conversation with the company as freely and familiarly as if she knew every one of us. Pretty soon she espied Frank Leslie's artist sitting on a stump a little way up, with pencil and paper in hand, taking a sketch of the camp. Forthwith she posted up there and instituted an examination into his work, and gossipped with him as she peered over his shoulders, until another shower drove her into the tent where Miss F. had taken refuge, and where she invited us and proceeded to expatiate upon anything and everything her visitors had a mind to talk about, winding up with sending for some refreshments, including a bottle of Missouri Catawba, a box of which somebody had presented her.

As I remarked in my last, she strikes one as rather masculine in general appearance, but this first impression is very soon and entirely dissipated in conversation with her. There is not a classical feature about her, and yet her face becomes interesting from the gentle, benevolent and pleasing expression which it assumes in conversation. When lighted up, it is full of sprightliness, vivacity, and intelligence. Her manner is soft, persuasive and fascinating, and her voice uncommonly musical. But her chief outward attraction is her eyes, and she knows how to use them as most women do. She has great tact and self-possession, is ready, fluent, and unembarrassed in speech, and, without the least sacrifice of dignity, is perfectly free from any sort of conventionality. The extent of her knowledge upon political and governmental affairs entitles her to be considered a *Stateswoman* of no ordinary calibre. She would make a pretty formidable antagonist in a political discussion, and as a tenant of the White House could dispense politics and hospitalities, and preside at state dinners, to better advantage, I imagine, than any lady who has figured therein during our day. She enters very freely, earnestly, and unreservedly into an explanation of, and vindication of her husband against the numerous charges and allegations of which he is the subject. She is a Virginian by birth, and has the Southern tongue, if I may so express it, in greater perfection, and renders it more pleasingly, than I have ever observed in any one before. She is probably about 40 years of age, and her years sit very lightly upon her, at least with her bonnet on, which may not be without its effect if my previous ungallant supposition was correct, that her hair is slightly silvered by the hand of time. As I am not positively certain on this delicate question, however, I would prefer to have the reader give her the benefit of the doubt.

Miss Lillie F., (whom a strict regard for truth again makes me amenable to the charge of ungallantry in stating that she is nineteen instead of seventeen,) may be described as rather petite, of light complexion, "blue grey" eyes and fair hair, and, in ordinary parlance, is a "very sweet girl," but exhibiting, at least to casual observers, none of those marked and original traits, and fascinations of mind and manner, that characterize her mother.

SANITARY COMMISSION IN THE WEST.

Letter from Dr. Aigner, Camp Inspector.

CAIRO, October 10th, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your editorial comments on the Appeal of the Sanitary Commission, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, you express your regret at the neglect of the Commissioners to embrace the West in their operations, and predict a very limited response to their call on the part of Illinois men and women, unless an agent should be appointed by the Commission for the distribution of the gifts of Illinois to Illinois boys.

I do not want to argue with you on the moral value of that "charity which begins at home." I merely want to correct a mistake into which you have fallen in regard to the operations of the Commission, and to show you that its charity, although it began at home, has already found the way to the far West, and even extended into Illinois.

In the early part of August, the Commission created an Agency for the West, and gave its Superintendent, Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Cleveland, Ohio, two aids, Drs. Buel and Aigner, the former to act as Camp and Hospital Inspector in Missouri, the latter in the same capacity in Cairo and the surrounding posts. Both Inspectors were instructed to draw on the stores of the Commission at Cleveland, New York or Washington, to supply the wants of the troops of the Department of the West in hospital dresses, hospital stores, &c. Dr. Buel, who made St. Louis his headquarters, received a large stock of such articles from the Commission and distributed them freely to those regiments which stood most in need of them. The sub-department of Cairo was assigned to me. From the 10th of August to nearly the end of September, I visited repeatedly the camps and hospitals of all the regiments stationed here, at Bird's Point, Paducah, &c.; I tried to inform myself and the Commission of the sanitary condition of the troops. I offered my advice to the proper officers on the best means of improving it, in many instances with apparent good success, and stood always ready to dispense the articles entrusted to the Commission by the patriotic women of the East or West to those Illinois boys who should want them in the opinion of their surgeons or commanding officers. Until a short time ago, however, no requisition was made on me. The supplies which surgeons and female nurses had received from patriotic ladies' societies, still held out, and the hospital purveying department of this command has been and is still so admirably conducted by the combined efforts of Medical Director Simons and Purveyor Taggart, that the wants of our hospitals here are fewer and less urgent than those of any other command I have seen East or West. The first requisition for hospital dresses made on me is already filled, and within a few days the general and regimental hospitals will be in possession of clothing sufficient for 1200 sick men, through the agency of the Sanitary Commission.

The Commissioners have not "forgotten that there is a West;" if their influence has not yet made itself felt among the brave Illinois boys, fighting for the whole country, along the southern borders of this State, it is certainly not due to any unfairness or partiality on the Commissioners' part. Their efforts are not directed by clannish sentiments or provincial preferences, they are guided exclusively by the comparative urgency of the wants of the sick. If an error is committed, or a serious want overlooked, it must be ascribed, not to the narrowness of their views, but to the imperfect nature of their instruments and agents, for instance to the shortcomings of

Your obedient servant,
G. AIGNER, M. D.,
Camp Inspector and Agent U. S. S. C.

THE SLAVE-HOLDERS' REBELLION.

The Advanced Position of the Union Army—The Rebels Unwilling to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1861.

The advanced positions taken yesterday by our forces are maintained, occupying Prospect and Smith's, and Maxwell Hills, in the vicinity of Lewinsville, and the village of Lewinsville itself, and Minor's Hill, in the neighborhood of Falls Church—thus bringing up the position of the right wing in a line with the advance of the centre, which was already in possession of Munson's, Mason's, Upton's and Taylor's Hills, in front of Washington, and extending our line several miles further from the south bank of the Potomac. In all these movements the rebels have retired without resistance. They have manifested no disposition whatever to avail themselves of the repeated opportunities offered to them for general engagement. They are evidently unwilling to fight anywhere except in the immediate neighborhood of Manassas Junction, which they have expended all their labor and skill to fortify. In a few days they will probably be compelled to accept battle elsewhere, or retreat.

There are no indications of the presence of the enemy, excepting cavalry pickets, and military officers incline to the opinion that there are no rebels in considerable force on the whole line of our grand army, or within six miles of its entire front.

Gen. McClellan and staff and escort went out this morning, about ten o'clock, proceeding over the Chain Bridge to the advance post of Gen. McCall, whose command extends up the river on the Virginia side near Lewinsville, and that of Gen. Smith, who now holds possession of Lewinsville, and that of General Fitz John Porter, whose pickets extend out towards Fairfax Court House. He rode along the advance posts of the whole Union line.

Nothing was seen of the enemy during the day, and to-night the telegraph announces everything is quiet in the whole department.

A FALSE ALARM—THE NEWSPAPER ARMY CORPS ON THE ALERT.

An amusing scene occurred here to-day. The city was filled with rumors of a battle being waged in the neighborhood of Lewinsville. The army telegraph brought no intelligence of any engagement there or elsewhere, but the report was rife, and the whole corps of newspaper correspondents was consequently excited. About three o'clock this afternoon, in the midst of a pelting rain storm, the majority of them, regularly equipped with blankets and overalls, and gum elastic ponchos closely wrapped around them, mounted a variety of steeds and proceeded through mud and rain to gather items of the battle. They had a cool ride, splashing through the mud of the much used road, and dodging between the wagons of the Government trains, and returned at night, tired, wet without and within, covered with mud, and heartsick with disappointment. Their suddenly aroused enterprise had been simply thrown away, for they had obtained nary an item by all their efforts. The enemy had not advanced, and our own forces were in *statu quo*, quietly occupying the positions assumed yesterday, and waiting, like Micawber, for "something to turn up." The press correspondents engaged in this fruitless display of energy have realized the experience of the pursuit of an item under difficulties, and are cursing their stars that they were not better posted before starting.

RISE IN THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The rain in the mountains during the last few days has swollen the Upper Potomac until the stage of water is fifteen feet above the fording point, and the volume of water and rapidity of the current render even the use of pontoon bridges a matter of extreme difficulty. Under these circumstances, all ideas of a movement across the river from either side are necessarily abandoned. While this condition of the river continues there is no probability of an attack upon our lines or an advance from them.

CHEERING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY—JOHN J. CRITTENDEN A PRIVATE IN THE UNION ARMY.

The news from Kentucky is cheering. The glorious old patriot, John J. Crittenden, in spite of his advanced age, is the first private in the Frankfort Home Guard, and has declared his intention to go into camp and remain in service until every rebel is driven from the soil of Kentucky.

The resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, giving the command of the State Guard to Thomas L. Crittenden, a gallant son of the old ex-Senator, has completely broken up that organization, into which the traitor, Simon Bolivar Buckner, and Governor Magoffin, had infused the leaven of treason.

The conduct of the traitors had driven from the State Guard all the Union men who could not be corrupted, and made it the nucleus for a rebel army in Kentucky. The proclamation of Gen. Crittenden, when he was placed in command, showed plainly that he intended to use the force for the defence of the Union and the crushing out of treason. The consequence was an abandonment of the organization.

In the meantime the Union men throughout the State are filling the ranks of the Home Guard more rapidly than they can be supplied with arms and equipments. There is no doubt that Gen. Crittenden will be offered the position of Brigadier General of volunteers.

CONFUSION ABOUT COMMISSIONS.

The recent order of the War Department returning to the control of the several States the independent regiments and companies hitherto accepted, and conferring upon the respective State Executives power to organize or reorganize them, has created much confusion in reference to the commissions of various officers, and occasioned changes in the formation of some of the regiments already in the field. Correspondence upon this subject has taken place between Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and several officers who cannot be accommodated in their expectations as to rank. Some Colonels who have been in command of regiments will be deposed, and others, who anticipated being made Brigadier Generals, will be disappointed. The Governor is of opinion that he has no right to appoint general officers, and refers to Senator Baker, of California, the Colonelcy of a regiment. Colonel Morehead, of Pennsylvania, is charged with kidnapping companies from other regiments in process of organization to fill up his own, and the Governor refuses to commission him as Colonel.

ALAS, JOHN BELL!—John Bell is now residing at Nashville, Tenn., with his son-in-law, one of the numerous Yeatman family. He is not only politically, but also financially, ruined, and his love of liquor is said to have increased greatly of late.

THE LATEST NEWS.

PREPARATIONS ON THE POTOMAC

SLOW BUT SURE, THE POLICY.

BOTH ARMIES OVER-ESTIMATED.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT NEAR AQUIA.

OUR MEN BURN A REBEL SCHOONER.

A FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

Billy Wilson's Men Engaged!

REPORTED BATTLE NEAR SEDALIA.

THE COMING COAST EXPEDITION.

TOM. MARSHALL'S CAVALRY DISCHARGED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 11th, 1861.

Mischievous consequences flow from the exaggerated estimate prevalent among the people of the number of the Potomac army. General McClellan has not two hundred and fifty or even two hundred thousand available troops. We have no right to be more specific. There is probably, also, some tendency to exaggeration among the rebels, whose force all accounts of prisoners, deserters, and negroes represent as very large—much larger than ours.

The policy of Gen. McClellan for a cautious and gradual advance, is the true one. The line of hills occupied within the last ten days have been strongly fortified. There will be no second falling back to Washington.

Capt. Harrell, commanding the steamer Union, yesterday morning burned a large rebel schooner in Dumfries Creek, a few miles above Aquia Creek. Three boats pulled up the stream, and although the sentries alarmed the camps, our men accomplished their purpose. Guided by their camp fires they fired upon our men from both banks, hitting the boats and perforating the men's clothes, but killing nobody. There is a large number of rebel troops in the vicinity, for the purpose, as Capt. Harrell thinks, of crossing the Potomac.

Half a company of National soldiers, encamped on an island opposite Edwards's Ferry, but nearer the Virginia shore, were attacked by a large body of rebels, but made good their retreat.

There have been only 19 deaths in General Wool's Department in three months.

Somebody has been imposing on the public and using Postmasters as agents to collect funds for a "Humane Society" here, which has no existence.

The Old Point steamer reports an attack apprehended from the James River rebel boats.

A new battery has been erected on the Potomac.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 11, 1861.

Rumors both here and at Jefferson City revive the story that Sigel has routed the rear of Price's army, beyond Sedalia. A soldier returned from that country furnishes the *Evening Democrat* with quite a circumstantial account of the affair. Dispatches from Jefferson City state that the belief is current there that Sigel has had a fight. The story, however, needs confirmation, as the fight, if any, happened several days ago, and would have been heard from before this.

An injunction is placed on telegraphing accounts of movements from this city, as well as Jefferson City.

Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas left for Tipton to-day.

A proposition is pending before the State Convention curtailing the power of the banks to suspend specie payments till December 1st ensuing, instead of until next May, as allowed by the Legislature. The Convention did nothing of importance to-day.

A spy has been arrested here with maps of the principal fortifications around the city.

Letters have gone to Jefferson City implicating the loyalty of a certain newspaper correspondent now with Gen. Fremont's advance army.

Fremont has issued orders to his telegraphic corps to repair the wires between Syracuse and Lexington, or, if that is found impossible, to put up a new line to Lexington from Sedalia, so as to place every division of the National army in Missouri under his immediate eye. A telegraph is to be built as the army advances, but it is doubtful whether it can be kept in repair.

The banks and savings institutions refuse each other's checks. The Merchants' Bank's certificates have gone to protest, because the holders would not receive them on bank rates.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, October 12, 1861.

Portions of several companies of Col. Marshall's Cavalry Regiment came up to-day, from St. Louis. They have received three months' pay, about $95 in all, for services, mileage, etc., etc., and have been mustered out; but their discharges certify to the curious fact that there is no reason known why they may not enlist again!

Gen. Prentiss is in command at Jefferson City, that neighborhood having been added to his military district.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Unfounded statements, of a character prejudicial to the public interest, frequently appear in the telegraphic news of journals published at a distance from the Capital. The inquiry is often made why this Government permits such dispatches to pass over the wires. It is therefore proper to say, by request, that these statements really go by mail, and not by telegraph, or are prepared at the office where they appear.

Col. Hecker, of Chicago, who came here on business connected with the troubles in his regiment, now in Kentucky, has left Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Several stampedes of slaves have occurred in Worcester county, Md.

Lieut. Bliss, who has just arrived here from the camp at Lewinsville, reports that everything was quiet at that post to-day.

It is understood that Secretary Cameron's journey to St. Louis has been undertaken for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion concerning the state of affairs in the Western Department.

The rebel privateer Dixie is ascertained to have been a Maryland vessel, formerly a trader.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Star* complains that the over estimate of the army of the Potomac has an injurious effect upon the people of the North, diminishing the number of enlistments. It says 50,000 more troops are wanted here immediately. Indiana has forty regiments in the field already.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Several citizens of Baltimore, who were violent secessionists one month ago, are now entreating the Department here for offices.

Exciting from Ft. Pickens—The Rebels Attack Billy Wilson's New York Zouaves.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The Norfolk *Day Book* received to day contains dispatches from New Orleans giving an account of a surprise and an attack made on Wilson's Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, by detachments from Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana regiments. They landed in the night and drove in our pickets, when a fierce fight ensued. The rebels confess the Zouaves fought bravely, and admit their own loss to be 40 killed and 80 wounded, but don't say how many of the Zouaves they killed, but claim they spiked the guns and destroyed all of Wilson's camp equipage and took a number of prisoners.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—A special dispatch was received this afternoon from Jefferson City, which says that Gen. Prentiss and staff have taken quarters at the Jefferson House. The line of railroad from St. Louis county to Sedalia has been added to the North Missouri division, some time since assigned to Gen. Prentiss. His visit there is doubtless on business connected with his command. The same dispatch says there is a rumor that Price has been prevented by floods from crossing the Osage, and that Gen. Lane has routed a detachment of his rear guard after cutting them off from their main body.

There has evidently been a battle, either with Lane or Sigel's forces and the rebels, and when the train arrives at Jefferson City from the West, more will be known about it.

Secretary Cameron, Adjutant General Thomas, and other military gentlemen left on a special train for Jefferson City.

One of the gunboats now building here, will be launched this evening.

Major Uriel Wright has been speaking before the Convention all day.

Billy Wilson's Zouaves in a Fight on Santa Rosa Island—Rebel Account of the Affair.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The Norfolk *Day Book*, received this morning, contains dispatches received from New Orleans, giving an account of a surprise and attack made on Col. Billy Wilson's Zouaves, on Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst. By this account it appears that detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments made a landing in the night, and drove in Wilson's pickets. Shortly afterwards a fierce fight began. The Zouaves of Col. Wilson are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of about 40 killed and 80 wounded. The rebels claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, and destroyed all their camp equipage. They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of the killed. The rebels also say that they carried off a number of prisoners.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. Mitchell, indicating that the Union cause in Kentucky is far more hopeful than was first supposed. There is good reason to believe that the measures taken by the Administration, will result in the expulsion of the rebels and the triumph of the Union cause in Kentucky.

All quiet down the river, and it is supposed that the steamer Pensacola will get down without any opposition. Merchant vessels arrive daily without molestation. If there are any Confederate troops behind their batteries, they keep invisible.

It is now certain that McClellan's advance to Langley's and Lewinsville has completely disarranged the rebel plans, and made a change in their policy necessary. Our soldiers are engaged in cutting down woods around the new positions. The railroad from Washington to Alexandria, long disused, is to be rebuilt with a track over Long Bridge, to connect with the railroad to Baltimore.

Preliminary to a Battle—The Rebels Advance in Force—Our Troops got under Headway.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—During to-day the rebels advanced in large force in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets at that point. The division of Gen. McCall was soon formed in line of battle, with orders to advance, supported by cavalry and artillery. Several shots were fired by the rebel battery, but without injury. The divisions of McDowell, Porter and Smith were soon prepared for battle, but nothing further took place. Gen. McClellan was on the Virginia side the greater part of the day.

Treasury Notes—A Liberal Exchange Offered.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Assistant Treasurer of this port has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive two year six per cent. Treasury notes in exchange at par for the 73-10 notes, from any individual or corporations who may desire to profit by the conversion.

A Witness Against the Savannah Pirates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Horace W. Bridges, first mate of the schooner, Joseph, of Rockland, has arrived from the South. His vessel was captured by the pirate Savannah, in which case Bridges will be an important witness.

Looking to the Coast Expedition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The United States transport Cahawba, is at anchor off Gravesend, taking on board the 3d Rhode Island regiment, which were encamped at Fort Hamilton. The Roanoke, Empire City, Parkersburg, and Coatzacoalcos, and the gun-boats Ottawa and Unadilla, have sailed.

Arrival of Refugees.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The steamer Louisiana arrived to-night and brought nearly 100 passengers, including 60 from Norfolk, who were permitted by the rebel authorities to leave. A large proportion were women and children.

Movements of Secretary Cameron.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—Secretary Cameron and Adjutant-General Thomas, accompanied by Major Pinmley and Captain McKeever, of General Fremont's staff, left for the General's headquarters at Tipton, at 1:30 p. m. to-day.

Colonel Rankin Held for Trial.

TORONTO, October 12.—In Col. Rankin's case the magistrate decided that he should be bound over to take his trial at the next Assizes, which sits next week.

STILL LATER FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Devastation of the Country—Campaign Ended—Withdrawal of the Federal Troops—1,800 Confined in the Hospital.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 12th.]

The steamer Mary Cook arrived last evening from the Kanawha River, bringing from the camps near Gauley Bridge 184 sick and wounded soldiers, who were immediately taken from the steamer to the Marine Hospital. Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Quinn, who has been staying a few weeks in Western Virginia, was also a passenger on the Cook, and from him we learn very important particulars from that section of the State. He corroborates the statement of Colonel Frizell, and that the entire country of the Kanawha Valley is devastated, and that farmers are leaving as rapidly as transportation can be found to bring them North. Forage is out of the question, and provisions can not be procured.

The condition of the roads and country is such that an army of 2,000 men could not winter there, the impossibility of transportation being so great, and the risk of reaching the army with supplies, &c., so hazardous.

Gens. Rosecrans and Cox are at Mountain Cove, only thirteen miles from Gauley Bridge, with *only six thousand troops who are able to perform active duty and are available*. Between Gauley Bridge and Camp Look-out there were on Tuesday last 1,640 patients in the hospitals, prostrated with the camp fever. At Cross Lanes, near Carnifex Ferry, and about twenty-eight miles from Gauley Bridge, are 160 patients. Those that can bear moving are to be brought here as rapidly as steamers can be secured.

During the past two weeks there have been continuous rains, and the roads are almost impassable. The campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended, and preparations are on foot to withdraw a portion of our forces there, and send them into Kentucky, leaving only a sufficient force to prevent the rebels from approaching north of Gauley river or west of Chest Mountain. The probabilities are, however, that the secessors have no desire to come through a country they already had laid waste, and left barren.

Mr. Quinn was at Sewall's Mountain when a battle between our forces and the rebels was so imminent. The enemy were intrenched on a mountain four miles and a half from our army, and their camp fires were plainly visible. The enemy's pickets fired upon the Federal pickets, but no damage was done. On Sunday evening General Rosecrans fell back on Camp Lookout, and then to Mountain Cove. We will not be surprised to hear of Rosecrans in Kentucky within ten days. The enemy have already gone in the direction of Cumberland Gap.

Illness of Dr. Arnold.

We regret to learn that Dr. J. D. Arnold, late of this city, Consul to St. Petersburg, is suffering under one of the severest attacks of hemmorhage at the lungs that he has yet experienced. A letter was received from him yesterday by his brother-in-law, H. G. Anderson, Esq., stating that he was very low, it taking him four days to write his letter. He writes that if he survives and is sufficiently recovered, he shall return to America in the spring.—*Peoria Transcript, 12th.*

Treason Rebuked.

In the Third Congressional District, which elected Vallandigham a year ago, the Union ticket received, on Tuesday last, a majority of 1,600. Even Butler, the stronghold of secession sympathizers, elected a portion of the Union candidates. Over this result, Vallandigham is announced to make a jollification speech at Hamilton to-day. His impudence is only excelled by his disloyalty.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, as the son of Hon. Charles E. Stuart (late U. S. Senator), was attempting to get on a freight train moving slowly from the depot he missed his footing and fell nearly parallel with the track, his head being almost immediately on the rail. Fortunately the car wheels instead of crushing his skull, pushed his head aside, bruising it badly, as also his side, from which the clothing was torn. He was carried home seriously injured, but is now recovering. This accident should teach a lesson of warning to that large class of boys and young men who are in the habit of getting on and off cars when in motion.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph, 9th.*

MORE GUNS FOR FREMONT.—Two fine brass twelve pound howitzers, manufactured in this city, at Greenwood's, were sent to Fremont yesterday afternoon. Also a lot of lances, together with about five hundred rifled muskets, purchased by Gen. Fremont in Austria, and altered and rifled in this city. They make a good gun. The Enfield sight is put upon them at a range of 1,500 yards.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 12th.*

At the foundry of Miles Greenwood, about four hundred men are now employed in the manufacture, rifling and improvement of field pieces, lances and muskets for the army.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 12th.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A Girl to do general house work in a small family. Apply first house south of Mosely School, east side of Wabash Avenue.

WANTED TO RENT.—A gentleman and wife (without children) wish to rent a small furnished house. Must be in a pleasant location and rent moderate. Address for one week P. O. Box 3909, Chicago.

WANTED TO RENT—Part of a House, or three or four rooms, with a respectable family, and a convenient distance from Randolph and State streets. The advertiser has only himself, wife and a little girl [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 2107, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Situation by a competent and experienced Book-Keeper, at a moderate salary, or would like to obtain Books of Accounts to make up. Address Post Office Box 1121.

FOUND—A large black Horse, about fifteen hands high, which the owner will find at [illegible], on the west side of Green Bay Road, about six miles from Chicago.

WANTED—A Situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamber work or dining-room work, or genteel housework for a small family. Is a good seamstress, and will be willing to make herself generally useful. Can give good reference. Please apply at 160 West Jackson street.

$5 REWARD.—Lost while going from Wabash avenue to Lake street, through Washington and Dearborn streets, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, a handsome chased Gold Pin. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 169 Wabash avenue, or at this office.

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 210 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the first of May for some less than the stated rent [illegible]. Inquire of D. GOODRICH, corner of Clark and Monroe streets (up stairs.) Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—A small house, No. 52 Van Buren street. Inquire at 282 South Clark street.

GURDEN PERKINS is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court subject to the action of the Union Convention.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON LONG time at ten per cent. interest on [illegible]. Apply to JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., 61 Clark street.

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish are requested to forward the same, duly certified to the undersigned for payment. Address W. H. BARSE & SON, Detroit, Mich., P. O. Drawer 313.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and four single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at 118 South Lasalle street—a desirable location.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 219 Ontario street, North Side, one door from Clark street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of rooms and two single rooms, with board, can be obtained at 24 Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders desired.

BOARDING—A House with its comforts and pleasures can be obtained for a gentleman and his wife by addressing "M. B. G.," Chicago, Illinois. The location is one of the most pleasant streets in the North Side. The rooms, a furnished suite on first floor, consisting of front parlor, sleeping room and closet. No other boarders in the family. Price $13.00 per week. References exchanged.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The subscriber having lost a Promissory Note given by "Nicolaus Volck" to "Stephen Volck" dated "Frankfort, April 1st, 1861," to the amount of six hundred and twenty-five dollars ($625), with interest at [illegible] per cent., said note to be due April 1st, 1862, would hereby call attention to the fact, and warn the public not to purchase said note if offered for sale by the possessor. STEPHEN VOLCK. Frankfort, Will County, Ill., Oct. 10th, 1861.

PEACHES.—THE LAST CALL! At 165 South Water Street. H. P. STANLEY.

A WOULD-BE COLONEL. GLORIOUS VICTORY! CAPTURE OF THE COWHIDE! The Very Identical Flute, Come and See It! The Arms of the Colonel of the 16th Mo. on Exhibition at the MILITARY BOOKSTORE of P. T. SHERLOCK, 113 DEARBORN STREET, Where will be found New Army Regulations, Cavalry Tactics, Infantry Tactics, Zouave Drill, Bayonet Exercise, Young Recruit, and all other Military Books, at the LOWEST PRICES. 112 DEARBORN STREET.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE. 150 BALES BROWN SHEETINGS. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. THE FOLLOWING MAKES: Stark, Appleton, Lawrence, AND INDIAN HEAD, ALL AT 11c. GOLD. P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

CASH DRUG HOUSE. SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, Offer a Heavy Stock of Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, With a full stock of goods connected with the Drug Trade. Having received the full benefit of the recent extraordinary low freights, we are prepared to meet the views of prompt paying and close cash customers. SMITH & DWYER, Opposite the Tremont House.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James W. Cochran, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, [illegible] Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12th, 1861. [illegible] SCOVILLE, Trustee.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION of PRINTING OR Legal and Business Blanks Apply to the subscriber, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark st. WM. H. RAND.

SUTLER'S TICKETS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

ARMY BLANKS, of every description, got up to order at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

RECRUITING HANDBILLS to order at short notice, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

MUSTER ROLLS, constantly on hand, and for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, No. 51 Clark street.

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

LEASES, (Democrat form) for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

WARRANTY DEEDS, long and short forms, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

TRUST DEEDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

MORTGAGES, with power of sale, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

MORTGAGES, without power of sale, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

SHERIFF'S BLANKS, of every description, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building, LITTLEFIELD'S RARE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47......LAKE STREET......No. 47. Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

CORSETS! We have received, and are now prepared to show, a large lot of CLASPED BODICES, Both white and colored, which we will offer at 87 1-2 Cents, Being PERFECT GOODS, and bought far below their real value. Ladies will find it advantageous to call and examine them. In regular makes, our Corset Stock has never been so full as at present. PRICES REASONABLE. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

PIG IRON. 100 Tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, 200 " No. 1 American Pig Iron, 50 " No. 2 " " ". FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. A. B. MEEKER, Foot of North Water street.

SOMETHING NEW.—THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH. This Brush possesses the following among other merits over the ordinary Brush, that it dresses the hair without soiling the fingers, regulates the quantity of fluid used, and is a great saving in the use of Hair Preparations. Call and see it at GALE BROTHERS, Importers and dealers in Fancy and Toilet Goods, 20 RANDOLPH STREET.

LAMPS! LAMPS! KEROSENE And Fluid Lamps. A NEW VARIETY JUST OPENING FOR THE FALL TRADE. TERMS EXCLUSIVELY CASH. C. L. NOBLE, 175—Lake Street—175.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LESLIE & CO., General Western Agents, 11 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, [illegible] M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round, AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47—State Street—47. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE. Has a large stock of FRUIT JARS FOR 1861, IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN, Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c., Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans. General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT Heating and Ventilating Furnace, For Houses, Churches, School Rooms, Public Halls, &c. This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary. [illegible]

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—[illegible] J. M. JONES.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. The Manager has the pleasure of announcing to his patrons that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated artist and SHAKESPERIAN COMEDIAN, Mr. HACKETT, Who will appear in his world renowned performance of FALSTAFF. MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 14th and 15th, will be presented for the first time in two years, Shakespeare's great Historical play, in five acts, of KING HENRY IV. Consisting of the Battle of Shrewsbury, and the Death of Hotspur, and concluding with the remarkable lines: "Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway, Meeting the check of such another day; And since this business so fair is done, Let us not leave till all our own be won." Sir John Falstaff....Mr. Hackett. Grand Dance....Miss Jennie Hight. To conclude with the petite comedy of THE MARRIED RAKE. Mrs. Trifle....[illegible]. Mr. Flighty....Mr. Myers. Mr. Hackett will appear during the week in a series of his celebrated characters. Seats can be secured for the entire week.

ROBINSON & LAKE'S GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS Will Perform at Chicago on TUESDAY....October 15th, 1861. WEDNESDAY....October 16th. THURSDAY....October 17th. FRIDAY....October 18th. SATURDAY....October 19th. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M., and on Tuesday at 7 P. M. Admission—Boxes 50 cents; Children half price to Boxes only; Pit 25 cents. No half price to Pit. The above Company will perform at MORRIS....Tuesday, October 8th, 1861. OTTAWA....Wednesday. PERU....Thursday. NEWARK....Friday. BRISTOL....Saturday. WHEATON....Monday. FRED. H. BAILEY, Agent. Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, the Nonpareil Horseman and undisputed Champion of Europe and America, is now the bright particular Star of this Colossal Exhibition. Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg have in turn recorded the supremacy of his reckless daring and agile grace on his naked steed, as it dashes around the circle at break-neck speed. A challenge of $10,000, and waiving his undisputed reputation, as the bare-back rider of the world, we are prepared to put the money. The result to be determined by competent judges or the opinion of a miscellaneous audience.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday, Parents are allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1057.

Wanted.

WANTED—On Lake or Clark streets, with a PRIVATE ENTRANCE, or in a genteel private house, a suite of rooms suitable for a Dentist Office. Address P. O. Box 761, giving name and particulars.

WANTED—I want to buy a Horse, Harness and second-hand Light Wagon. Any one having any or all of the above for sale can find a cash purchaser by addressing P. O. Box 375.

WANTED—A Situation as Clerk or Warehouseman by a young man of steady and active habits. Produces good testimonials. Requires a moderate salary. Apply by letter to [illegible] this office.

WANTED—Two Unfurnished Rooms on the South Side, in a good locality, by a gentleman and wife. SETTLEMENTS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT. References exchanged. None but strictly first class houses need apply. Address "JOHANES," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Information wanted of James Kennedy. When last heard from was intending to go to Chicago. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother PATRICK KENNEDY, [illegible] care of John Bennett, Roebank Post Office, Monmouth County, N. J.

WANTED.—Information wanted of JOHN B. LOBAN, aged 17 years, who left his home, 207 Chicago avenue, on Thursday, 10th of October, and has not since been heard of. As he was of quiet, steady habits, and no reason being known for his leaving, his parents are alarmed about him, and will be thankful for any information concerning him. He was about five feet two inches in height, grey eyes, fresh complexion, light brown hair, and had on a white linen coat, dark pants and cloth cap. Address JOHN LOBAN, 207 Chicago avenue, or Post Office Box 3759.

WANTED—City Railroad Car Tickets. Address Post Office 2776, with price.

WANTED—By an experienced Shepherd, a partner with a capital of $800 or $1,000 in breeding and raising Wool and Cashmere Goats. Direct to SHEPHERD, P. O. Box 1642.

WANTED—Board in a private christian family by a gentleman, wife, and little boy. Terms must be low. Address "Boarding," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A suite of rooms, suitable for a first-class Dentist's Office, furnished or not, in a CENTRAL private residence. Address P. O. Box 4115.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE A Stock of STAPLE GOODS, Of from twelve to twenty thousand dollars, for half cash or notes that are equivalent, and half in productive unincumbered property, at fair prices. [illegible] Apply with real name and description and cash prices of property, Box 4255.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED in a first-class hotel, or in a gentleman's private family, by a lady who is experienced [illegible]. The best of references will be given. Address "Mrs. HALLIBURTON, Box 4086."

CANVASSERS WANTED—Smart men can earn Thirty Dollars a week. Apply to VIRTUE & Co., 117 South Clark street, Chicago, [illegible] Post Office Box 3479.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 161 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 125 West Randolph street. Any body procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting Service.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 38 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Dwelling House containing seven rooms and summer kitchen, in good order. Also, a small stable upon lot 20x125, on West Madison street. The Horse Railroad is passing the house. Apply to STEPHENS BROTHERS, 126 West Randolph street.

TO RENT.—North Side Residence—Three story brick house to rent, and the Furniture for sale. Apply at 233 North Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—The three-story Stone Front Dwelling, 206 North Lasalle street. This house is well finished, Frescoed Parlors and Hall, and includes all modern improvements. Apply at 202 North Lasalle street, or to G. S. HUBBARD, 12 River street.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of B. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot.

TO RENT.—A large Cottage House on Michigan Avenue near Monroe street. It has ten rooms, gas, water, bath, &c. To be leased with furniture. Apply to [illegible] 115 Randolph street.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 40 by 150 feet, four stories, just below Rush street bridge. [illegible] Inquire of W. B. SAMPSON or of the subscriber, No. 13 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—A large two story House on Michigan Avenue, south of 12th st. [illegible]

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. [illegible] Apply to J. F. NORTON, [illegible] Washington street, Room No. 2.

BANKING ROOMS TO RENT—The corner Store in Portland Block, soon to be vacated by the [illegible] Apply to J. M. PARKER, Room No. 3 Portland Block.

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. New and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Lost.

LOST—A black beaver Business Coat in going from the Post Office via State street to corner of Jackson. Coat contained notes and accounts of no value to any one except the owner. Whoever will return the same to the store of H. Y. GINDLEY & CO., at 248 State street, or Tribune Office will be suitably rewarded.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM WINTER, who arrived in Milwaukee from England in August, 1855. [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: [illegible] Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALES AT No. 107 DEARBORN STREET, BY H. ALEXANDER. On MONDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 9½ o'clock, New and Second-Hand Furniture, Bedsteads and Tables, Mattresses, Lounges and Stoves.

CLEARING OUT TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY, &c. On TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 9 o'clock. CROCKERY DEALERS AND GROCERS ATTEND. The entire balance will be closed out at this sale. [illegible] will be found very complete, and worthy of your attention.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, Marble and Alabaster Statuary, Rich Silver Ware, Bohemian Glassware, China and Rich Fancy Ornaments, At Auction. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 15th and 16th, commencing in the afternoon at 2½ and evening at 7½ o'clock each day, at our Salesroom, No. 82 LAKE STREET. The above comprises a large and valuable stock of pure White Italian Statuaries, viz: Sappho, by Pradier; Dancing Girl; Canova's Venus; Three Graces; Cupid and Psyche; Boy with Basket; Diana and Endymion; [illegible]; Flowers by Pradier; And other Groups. FANCY ORNAMENTS. Valuable Vases of all sizes, and every variety of style [illegible]. RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE. Tea Sets, elegantly embossed; Castors with fine cut bottles; Cake Baskets, Wine Sets, Salvers, [illegible] and a great variety of other articles. BOHEMIAN GLASS AND CHINA WARE. Cut and Engraved Sets of Decanters, Liquor Sets, Toilet Bottles and Finger Bowls, Rich Vases, Tea Sets, Lemonade Sets, Claret Jugs, Goblets, Card Receivers, Rich China Toilet Sets, [illegible]. The stock will be on exhibition on MONDAY, and in the evening prior to the sale; and will positively be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the day of sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF New and Second-Hand Household Furniture, PIANO FORTE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, &c. &c. AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Oct. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom No. 82 Lake street, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture from a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Diningroom, and Chamber Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloth, Hair and other Mattresses, Lounges, Hall Stands, Book Cases. Also, a great variety of New Furniture. PIANO FORTE—One new 7 octave Rosewood Case and Full Iron Frame Piano, finished four round corners. Sale positive. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 82 Lake street. TRADE SALE OF 250 Lots of Crockery and Glassware AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Oct. 18th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our Salesrooms, No. 82, 250 lots of the best quality of White Crockery and C. C. Ware, and 25 dozen Goblets. Samples can be seen the afternoon before the sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Regular Sale Days, At their Salesrooms: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to the Auctioneers. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake Street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Oct 14th, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 18th, Under Shirts and Drawers, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Wool Socks, Brown Sheeting, Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On TUESDAY, Oct. 15th, at 9 o'clock A. M., 150 cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 13, 1861.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

Candidates.

COUNTY CLERK. CHICAGO, Oct 10th, 1861. T. B. CARTER, Sir:—We, the undersigned, request that you announce yourself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election: Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field, Benedict & Co., William Blair, Lewis, Page & Co., L. D. Olmsted & Co., [illegible]

Messrs. Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field, Benedict & Co., William Blair, L. D. Olmsted & Co., and others. GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your request I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk at the ensuing November election. T. B. CARTER.

SAMUEL A. IRVIN is a Candidate for Judge of the County Court.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—The undersigned, at the request of many friends will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. MURRAY F. TULEY.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-one years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November election. His platform is Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Up with the Laws—Sustain the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—Wm. T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, [illegible]

A. E. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew [illegible] offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing November election. [illegible]

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST CO. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune
MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

A [illegible].

[…] much of the future welfare of the Republic depends upon the success of Gen. McClellan at Washington, that he is a bad man who can contemplate the possibility of his defeat, without a chill of horror. His triumph with that magnificent army—the best fed, clothed, armed and equipped body of men that ever in equal numbers entered the field—would open a plain and easy way to the Gulf, on which the victorious young hero would camp before the end of March, scooping out the very focus of discontent on his way. Beaten on the Potomac, the rebels have made their last great effort. All their military resources, save in men, are aggregated at the point of interest, and if they are lost, the game is up, or is reduced to a series of petty operations that may continue for a year or more, costing much life and considerable expenditure on each side; but which, if the North remains undivided, cannot effect the final result. This is not all. The war, so far, on the part of the South, has been conducted upon the idea that her men are invincible—an idea strengthened and confirmed by that fatal 21st of July. A defeat of their ablest Generals commanding the most formidable force that the rebellious States can ever put into the field, having in hand the entire warlike resources of all Secessia, would be a discouragement from which no assurance of future successes could arouse the vanquished troops. Serving even now unwillingly or under the delusion that it is only a holiday task that they have undertaken, a rout would open their eyes to the magnitude of the work before them; and in spite of the impassioned appeals of their leaders, the clamor for peace or for an accommodation on upon some terms, would inevitably make itself heard. Again, the march of an army flushed with victory, through the districts of the South where the curse of human bondage rests with blackest shadow—along down the eastern shore of Virginia, through North and South Carolina to Georgia and the Gulf—would demonstrate the effect of the rebellion upon the institution that has caused it. The boast of the South that the slaves are without the noble impulses of freedom, and that they are forever content to be as beasts in the field or market-place, would be brought to the test; and lucky will the threatened inhabitants of all that Southern country be, if, after emancipation has been so long withheld, and finally wrested by force from unwilling but unrepentant masters, the bondmen, goaded by the recollection of lives of hardship and wrong, do not, as they hail the approach of, or fall in behind our victorious legions, take into their own hands the punishment of the nameless crimes of which they have been the objects. Of this we may be sure, that at home, on his plantation, with the arms that he carried to the field, will be the place of every owner of human chattels, where, as a guard over his own household, he may repress the first tendencies to revolt which his impatient and restive "things" may manifest as the news of their possible liberation flies in advance of the army of the Republic. A regiment of Federal troops on the James river or the Congaree, would scatter an army of ten thousand dealers in flesh and blood. Once more: The credit of the rebel Government is contained in the hope of success. That hope jostled by a stunning defeat, would tumble to the ground; and the means and appliances—the apologies for money—by which the war has been carried on, would become worthless and of no avail. In the brief and desperate continuation of the struggle, forced loans, arbitrary requisitions, or illimitable issues of worthless promises to pay, would be the only resources of the army and the exchequer. How long the war could be continued with such internal disorders and causes of popular revolt, and with ports hermetically sealed to the ingress or egress of commerce, the fiercest of the rebels would be at no loss to determine.

A fortnight will probably solve the problem of which the battle on the Potomac is the key. The events of the day point to that period as one beyond which inaction cannot extend.

INFLATION—COUNTERFEITING.

One of the worst evils inseparable, in all past experience, to bank-issues, is the spirit of speculation they foster and the inflation in prices they produce, followed by sudden contraction in the volume of the currency, and consequent bankruptcy and ruin. So long as two hundred millions of "promises to pay" are under the control of bank-directors, whose rule of action is to make the most they can out of their own debts, these financial revulsions are sure to come at least once in every generation. Such has been the experience of the past, and if the present system is continued, such, inevitably, will be the result in the future. But if by the means indicated in our last article, or by any other, Treasury Notes are gradually made to take the place of ordinary bank bills, we can see no element in the ordinary business of the country that could cause a financial crash similar to those of 1837—'57. Those notes would simply represent so much coin. They would pass from hand to hand in the ordinary transaction of business; they would be received in payment of all dues, and the amount in circulation would be regulated by the ordinary transactions of the Government. No junta in a bank parlor could expand or contract their values at pleasure by an arbitrary change in the amount of currency in circulation. Business done in these notes or in coin would move along steadily and smoothly in well defined channels, and those who, by a life of industry, had saved something for old age, would no longer be in danger of having it swept away by causes over which they had not the least possible control.

Another important consideration is that the use of Treasury Notes would greatly lessen the danger of loss to the people from counterfeiters. With a thousand banks all issuing bills of different denominations, it is utterly impossible for men in ordinary business to remember them so as to escape loss from counterfeit bills. The aggregate loss annually sustained by the people from this source is enormous. The ability to do this is a strong temptation to and fruitful source of crime. There is scarcely a prison in the country that does not contain from one to a score of victims.

Now, if Treasury Notes become the circulating medium, by seeing them so constantly the whole people would become experts, and it would become next to impossible for a counterfeit bill to obtain any circulation. Hundreds and thousands of sharp eyes would be upon it, all of whom by constantly seeing the genuine would be able at once to detect the bogus. Instead of having a perfect medley of currency there would be in circulation five, ten, twenty, fifty, and hundred dollar bills, and, as they are and should be engraved in the best style, all the people would become so familiar with these five different bills that imposition would be about impossible. To remember and to know good money as the currency now is, is as difficult as it would be to name each man of ten thousand in a crowd by passing through them rapidly once a year; while to distinguish the Treasury Notes would become like naming the half dozen men with whom one is in most intimate daily intercourse.

Coin too would become more plenty, and for the reasons above given, the danger of imposition from counterfeits would become proportionably less. The color, size, weight and ring of the true metallic would become so familiar to every eye and ear that the detection of the bogus would be instantaneous. Now if a man gets a yellow coin he crams it into his pocket without much thought as to whether it is good or bad. Gold is much more plenty than it has been; but one gets hold of it so seldom that he can easily remember from whom it was received and return it if its genuineness is disputed. It is also true that comparatively speaking, there is very little counterfeit coin in circulation; but the people will be glad to become so familiar with the genuine, that what little bogus there is would at once be detected.

In every view in which we have been been able to regard them, these Treasury notes are just the thing to form both a reliable and national currency. Several of our railways and banks are paying them out, and it is to be hoped they will soon find their way into the pockets of all the people.

NEW REGULAR REGIMENTS.

It is really singular that the War Department does not consolidate the eleven fragments of regiments of regulars. An experiment vigorously prosecuted for three months, has proved the impossibility of filling up to the maximum standard the new regiments which Congress authorized the President to raise. Each regiment was to contain three battalions of 800 men, or 2,400 to the regiment, making an augmentation of our standing army of 26,400 soldiers. The regiments are abundantly officered, but up to this day less than 4,000 recruits have been obtained—not enough for two regiments on the proposed plan. The officers selected to command these troops are mostly West Pointers, and are badly needed in the field to command the volunteers. Here are some five hundred commissioned officers drawing pay and rations, and waiting for their regiments to fill up. The war will be over before that is done. Shall this waste of money and officers go on? Can public necessities afford it? We urge the President and Secretary of War to put a stop to this business, and suggest that recruits already enlisted be used in part to fill up the old regiments, and what are left be collected into one new regiment and sent to the seat of war. Let the officers be distributed among the volunteer regiments where their skill will be of great benefit to the army. A few Second Lieutenants might be left to continue the recruiting stations and pick up what men they can. There is Col. Cooke's regiment of regulars, containing 600 men, now on its way to Washington. Why should not 400 of the recruits encamped at Desplaines, be taken to fill up its thin ranks? Those men are well drilled and ready to go into active service, and do something useful for their country. This plan would reduce the current expenses of the regular service and greatly promote its efficiency.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The quota of Iowa is 17,550 men. The Iowa *State Register* claims that she has now at least 22,000 under arms, not including two or three thousand that have enlisted in other States. It makes up the figures by counting all the regiments in camp, and estimating the Home Guards along the border, who are doing good service although without pay. No one has ever doubted Iowa. We imagine the proposition to "draft" was not so much to get the troops, as it was to get them and at the same time prevent heartburnings and jealousy among the great multitude offering themselves. In the late campaign, one of the most potent causes operating against Gov. Kirkwood, was the fact that in selecting companies to fill up regiments he necessarily disappointed nine in ten of the parties offering to recruit them. A draft, or an allotment, would have obviated all this difficulty.

The quota of New York, as we have already announced, is decided by the census bureau to be an even hundred thousand men. Apportioned by counties, the following results appear:—New York City, 20,908; Brooklyn, 7,155; Erie, 3,683; Albany, 2,948; Oneida, 2,729; Monroe, 2,612, Westchester, 2,538; Onondaga, 2,458; Rensselaer, 2,226; St. Lawrence, 2,183. Of these, New York City alone has given anything like its full proportion, and as 30,000 men for the city and suburbs (including Brooklyn), is no more than their share, it will be seen how empty is the boast that the city has overrun its quota. Figures are an infallible test. Governor Morgan says something about raising a quarter of a million men. Better raise the 100,000 first.

Congressman Kellogg's cavalry regiment at Grand Rapids, Mich., has succeed so well that enough men are left, after a full regiment, to make the nucleus of a second. The State enumerates the regiments thus:—1st, Col. Brodhead's, raised independently, and now at Washington; 2d, Col. Kellogg's; and 3d, the regiment being raised after Kellogg's, the officers for which have not yet been appointed.

The 5th New Hampshire regiment is commanded by Col. Edward E. Cross, who has gained somewhat of a reputation upon the Plains and especially in Arizona.

Ohio Election.

The election in the Western Reserve part of Ohio resembled the handle on a jug—all on one side. In Portage county the vote was for Tod, Union, 3,467, Jewett, Democrat, 566. Painesville, Lake county, voted Tod 520, Jewett 15. Cuyahoga Falls, Tod 291, Jewett 1. Akron, Tod 827, Jewett 10. In 46 townships and cities upon the Western Reserve, including Cleveland and Sandusky county, Tod's vote is 15,218, and Jewett's vote 3,736; Tod's majority 11,482.

The reported figures from twenty-eight counties, including Cleveland and Cincinnati with their respective counties, foot up Tod 26,021; Jewett 1,830; a majority for Tod of 24,191. At this rate the Tod majority should be about 70,000 in the State, and would be if the vote had been a full one, but as everybody expected the Union ticket would carry, no one went to much pains to get the voters to the polls. The Democrats tried to steal a march on their lazy Union opponents, and actually managed to carry a dozen counties in the State, when the Union men might have carried every one had they made proper exertion. The Democrats headed their tickets "for the Union and War," and thereby retained the support of thousands of Democrats who otherwise would have voted the Union ticket. The Democratic leaders played the same game in Iowa, Indiana and Pennsylvania, loudly professing to be for the war to the hilt, and claiming to be better Unionists than the Union men themselves.

Paper Duties in England.

The bill abolishing the Paper Duty in Great Britain went into effect on the first of October. The manufacture of news and book paper is now free of duty, the same as in the United States. The cost has been reduced something like four cents on the pound, and publishers of newspapers are reducing their subscription terms to something like the American standard. Penny daily papers are starting up in all the large towns—the penny being nearly equal to two cents of our currency. The weekly sheets are reducing their price. The *Weekly Times* (no relation of the Thunderer) announces that its circulation, since the reduction of price, on Sept. 1, to a penny, has reached the enormous amount of 350,000 copies. The *Weekly Times* is a radical paper, strongly Republican in its sentiments, and opposed to the union of Church and State and the system of primogeniture and landed aristocracy. It advocates "Manhood Suffrage," vote by ballot, and equal Parliamentary districts. Its immense circulation, which is double that of the New York Weekly *Tribune*, shows how wide spread must be Republican ideas among the masses of the English people.

Newspapers will multiply enormously in England, in consequence of their future cheapness, and the more they circulate the more will liberal and Democratic ideas be diffused among the people. R. Hoe & Co., of New York, the builders of the lightning rotary presses, will reap a fortune from the repeal of the paper duties, as it will quadruple their orders for this presses. They now supply all the leading British newspaper establishments.

Postmaster at Cape Girardeau.

The military authorities at Cape Girardeau, by order of Col. Plummer, of the 11th Missouri, commanding post, have taken possession of the Post Office and placed Maj. John C. Bennett, 19th Iowa, in charge.

POST ROUTE CONVENTION.—Congressmen Ashley, of Ohio, Mitchell, of Indiana, and Beaman, of Michigan, have united in calling a convention at Toledo, on the 30th, to consult upon additional post route facilities for that region.

NEW REGIMENTS.—The Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. Wm. Vinson, and Col. L. J. Hampton are actively engaged in raising regiments in the upper counties of the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Within the Lines—A Night Movement—A Terrible Mistake—Another "Lesson"—Falls Church—Preparing to Shell them a Little—A Glimpse at the Rebels—Munson's Hill—Nightfall in the Camp.

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1861.

Let us finish our tour within the lines, and make a call on a Chicago friend at the same time. We find him in the tent of the Brigade Surgeon of Gen. Smith's Brigade, Dr. S. R. Haven. Pausing here to refresh man and beast, we set out again, the Surgeon himself leading the way.

We go the same route that the six thousand went in a night movement on Tuesday of last week. They filed out along this narrow road, leading southwesterly, infantry and artillery, in that night without a moon. We came to a point where they found trees felled across the road. At this place we are still going southwesterly from Chain Bridge, now five miles distant. Here at this blockade in the road on that night march, axemen are set at work, and at the same time, are sent out quietly and silently five hundred men in each direction, deployed as skirmishers, to right and left. The woods are thick, and in some places made well nigh jungles by a close second growth of pine. The skirmishers push forward in almost utter darkness. No one knows when he may come upon the enemy. The way is cleared at last, and the column moves on down the road, and up and around the crest of a moderate ridge. The road here makes a turn to the north. The orders to the skirmish party on either side, were to sweep the woods thoroughly and join the main column in the road beyond this bend. They did so, and as scout after scout came up on either side of the road, each began to fire at the moving masses over the way, dimly seen in the now straggling moonlight—their own friends. The column came up within range, and hearing the skirmish ahead, preparations were made to sustain their friends, engaged, as they supposed, with a party of the rebels. The artillery unlimbered, the infantry began to fire at random. Shot began to tell on the close column; portions of the line become confused and broken. The wounded were numerous and the dead a sad list already, and the work had but just begun, when a timely discovery made only by daring gallantry of some of the officers prevented the murderous opening of fire by the artillery. What a night they passed in the field where we now stand, that column with its wounded and dying and dead, Dr. Haven the only Surgeon present, without ambulances, with only a pocket case, without even a lantern! The men and officers speak in the highest terms of his coolness, and skill and tact. By the light of a newspaper kept burning he tied a femoral artery. With blankets and poles he improvised litters, and morning dawned upon a brigade thoroughly thankful their terrible misadventure was no worse.

Of course we read this at the time in the telegraphic dispatches, but here we are on the very spot. Here lie the fragments of the artillery pole broken by one its wounded and plunging horses, yonder is a grave, there are others at the camp, and around us here lie the [illegible] in whose vicinity we do not tarry. [illegible] up the hill.

[illegible] look round you and see how the [illegible] under military necessity, made [illegible] along these hillsides. It is as if the [illegible] fallen before a huge reaper, its every [illegible] volunteer with his axe. For [illegible] miles in extent, the woods have been cut down, to furnish no covert for the enemy, and the trees lie an inextricable mass of limbs and trunks, awaiting after a time only the touch of fire to leave for their verdue the blackness of ashes. Such is war.

We now pass from the range of hills into a more open, beautiful farming region. We are near the western outposts. Stand here and facing west you see Falls Church a mile south of us, one white village spire above the trees. Our pickets are there and the village is our remotest outpost. Twenty minutes' ride beyond it and you would have the chances in your favor, or otherwise, of a trip to Secessia at the expense of C. S. A. Did you not know we were so near? We are on the line.

Just at the right of us, some boys of a Michigan regiment are clearing a hillock of underbrush and half-grown trees. They tell us a field battery is to be brought up, thence to shell yonder woods two miles away on the hill, where the presence of a rebel battery is suspected. Are they so near? We are shown a furrow cut in the earth of an adjoining field, fifty yards from where we stand. A shell from over yonder in those woods struck there this morning, showing good glasses and a tolerable aim in the rebels, for Gen. Porter and his staff were riding to Falls Church, and were the objects of this mark of attention.

At this, some of our party propose to dig out the shell, but the Michigan boys have anticipated that trophy hunt. So we go on to Falls Church, watching the hill yonder, where our search for a vision of rebels is repaid by seeing a squad of their cavalry gallop along the edge of the woods.

A scrap of paper is picked up by one of the party—the tag of a bundle addressed to "Mr. J. F. W. Delorme, Capt. Harrington's Company, 9th Reg't So. Carolina Volunteers, Manassas, Va. Care of Mr. Myers." So, about here, Mr. Myers must have executed his commission, and the private of Capt. Harrington's Company made happy in its possession.

We see other traces of the war, the sad relics of homes destroyed, and count as we ride along the still standing chimney stacks of eleven burned dwellings. "Doctor," said we to one of our companions, an old resident of Chicago, "this is melancholy enough; some of these were the homes of Union men." "Yes," rejoined the Doctor (whom some of your readers may recognize from the remark he made,)—"Bad enough, bad enough; but then, I suppose the boys burned them for the same reason that so many hate homœopathy." We waited for the point, and knew he would not miss it. "*They want to see the medicine operate.*"

It is gratifying to know, however, that the strict orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief will put a strong check on such "operations" in the future. These ruined homes are the first instalment of the ruin Virginia invited to her bosom when she joined her fortune with the rebellion.

We ride on until Munson's Hill is before us, its smooth, bald crest wearing a mural crown, about whose Federal guns there is this time no sham. And now as the sun is setting redly behind the hills where lie the rebel camps, we turn our horses homeward, still among camps, still thickly surrounded by the canvas villages among which we have been all day riding.

The camp fires glow brightly, and bring into view amid the leafy coverts, studies the old Dutch masters would have loved to paint, the firelight flashing fitfully on polished bayonet and barrel as the guards face their rounds. The pickets now subject us and our pass to the light of a lantern, for evening shades have fallen fast upon these camps by the Potomac, and how full of eloquence and feeling is the hour.

Think of the loving hearts of the vast multitude of mothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts, turning at nightfall to this vast camp, and these soldier-boys by the Potomac, from homes far away, and scattered through all the wide North, from Maine to Michigan and Minnesota.

So we have made our round and traversed the camp northward, and return by two different roads; and here is Long Bridge again, and yonder glancing across the waters, the lights of Washington. The countersign must serve us now, and we got it at Headquarters, and again we are without the lines, and shortly our horse's feet are clattering down Pennsylvania avenue. S.

Archbishop Hughes' Letter.

CHICAGO, October 11, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—In yesterday's issue you naturally enough express your surprise at Archbishop Hughes, of the reply to Brownson's great article headed "Slavery and the War." I beg leave to remind you that the Archbishop is not the visible head of the Catholic Church in the United States. The Primatial See is in Baltimore; and Archbishop Kendrick, its present illustrious incumbent, is too apostolic a prelate to say one word which directly or indirectly might have the effect of riveting the chains of domestic slavery on the poor children of Africa.

Suppose this to be Archbishop Hughes' letter, it will be taken for what it is worth by the Catholics of America. A miserable clique of politicians and traitors in disguise, such as Bennett of the *Herald*, will applaud the letter in question; but the good and the charitable of every creed and of every clime will hail Brownson's great article in behalf of the downtrodden African, as one worthy of a great statesman and a Christian man.

Yours, respectfully,
AN IRISHMAN.

A Miraculous Escape from Starvation.

The Memphis *Argus* gives the following account of a miraculous escape from starvation, of a gentleman residing in Lauderdale county, Tennessee, near Hale's Point:

"Last week he was out hunting in a large bottom in his neighborhood, and he observed a wild goose fly out of a large cypress stump, which was some twenty feet high. His knowledge of the habit of these geese led him to believe that the goose had a nest in the stump. On the outside of the stump were a number of vines, which he pulled up to peep in and get possession of the eggs. After he had succeeded in getting to the top of the stump, he discovered a large number of eggs some six or eight feet down inside. The nest, he supposed, was on a firm foundation, and he accordingly let himself down inside; but, when he struck the substance on which the nest was built, he discovered that it had no foundation, and soon found himself sinking to the bottom of the tree.

The inside of the tree was rotten and would not bear his weight. Now, he was in a dilemma, five miles from any habitation, inside of a stump twenty feet high, with no prospect of any assistance, with nothing to subsist on but the goose eggs. He screamed and yelled until he was nearly exhausted, no one coming within hearing distance. On the third day after his 'incarceration,' two gentlemen were out hunting and came within hearing distance. They were very much frightened at hearing a man groaning inside of the stump, and for sometime they could not reconcile themselves to what it meant, but having learned that the gentleman had been missing from home several days, they were soon satisfied that it was no 'ghost' inside the tree. They procured axes and soon the prisoner was liberated. He swears he will never attempt to rob a goose's nest, situated as that one was, again.

WHEAT FOR FRANCE.—The demand for wheat for export to France still continues. At Wisbech alone 20,000 qrs. are now waiting to be shipped on French account, and the corn trade throughout the eastern district has received a very decided impetus from this cause. At Ipswich, for instance, one merchant alone purchased the other day 3,000 qrs. for export. At Boston, again, large quantities of new corn are constantly leaving for France.—*English paper.*

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Facts, Rumors and Speculations from Various Sources.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1861.

The following dispatches were received tonight at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES SHIP SUSQUEHANNA, OFF HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 5, 1861.

SIR: Late in the afternoon of the 4th inst., I received information that the enemy had landed a large force at Chicomicomico and Kine Keet, and that the Indiana regiment posted there was in full retreat before them; also, that our three tugs in the inlet were aground or disabled. The steamer Fanny had been captured the day before.

I at once got under way the ship and the Monticello, and anchored for the night close to shore, in Hatteras cove. At daybreak, I found our troops in and about the light house, and in distress for want of provisions, which they had been without for twenty four hours. I supplied them with food, and, at the request of their commanding officer, remained for their protection during the day.

Learning that the enemy were still in large force at Kine Keet, I sent the Monticello to drive them off, which important service was performed by Lieutenant Commanding Braine, with great effect and good conduct. His report is enclosed.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. LARDNER, Captain.
To Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, &c.

UNITED STATES SHIP MONTICELLO, OFF CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., October 5, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to your order of this morning, I stood through the inner channel of Hatteras shoals at 12:30 p. m., and stood close along shore to the northward, keeping a bright lookout from aloft.

At 1 30 p. m., we discovered several sailing vessels over the Woodland Kine Keet, at the same time a regiment marching to the northward, carrying a rebel flag in their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also two tugs inside flying the same flag.

As they came out of the woods at Kine Keet, we ran close in shore and opened a deliberate fire upon them at the distance of three quarters of a mile.

At our first shell, which fell apparently in their midst, they rolled up their flag and scattered, moving rapidly up the beach to the northward. We followed them, firing rapidly from three guns, driving them up to a clump of woods, in which they took refuge, and abreast of which their steamer lay.

We now shelled the woods, and could see them embarking in small boats for their vessels, evidently in great confusion, and suffering greatly from our fire.

Their steamers now opened fire upon us, firing, however, but three shots, which fell short. Two boats, filled with men, were struck by our shots and destroyed. Three more steamers came down the Sound, and took a position opposite the woods. We were shelling also two sloops. We continued firing deliberately upon them from half-past one o'clock p. m., until half-past three p. m., when two men were discovered on the seabeach making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the Indiana regiment, we sent an armed boat and crew to bring them off, covering them, at the same time, with our fire.

Upon the boat nearing the beach, they took to the water. One of them (private Warren O. Haven, of Company H, 20th Indiana Regiment,) was successful in reaching the boat. The other man, private Charles White, Company H, 20th Regiment Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf.

Private Haven informs me that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th, and that he witnessed our fire, which was very destructive. He states that two of our shell fell into two sloops loaded with men, blowing the vessels to pieces, and sinking them; also that several of the officers were killed. Their horses were seen running about the beach. He had just escaped from his captors after shooting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He states that the enemy were in the greatest confusion, rushing wildly into the water, striving to get off to their vessels.

Private Haven now directed me to the point where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with success, scattering them. We were now close in three fathoms of water, and our shell told with effect.

Six steamers were now off the Point, one of which I recognized as the Fanny.

At 5 25 p. m., we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upwards of four miles. I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamers with our rifled cannon, a Parrott 32-pounder, and struck the Fanny, I think, once. I found the range of the piece much short of what I had anticipated, many of the shot turning end over end, and not exceeding much the range of the smooth bore 32-pounder.

I enclose herewith the memorandum of the ammunition expended to-day.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lieutenant D. S. BRAINE,
Commanding U. S steamer Monticello.
To Captain J. L. Lardner, commanding U. S. steamer Susquehanna, off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

[From Washington Letter of the 9th.]

The review of artillery and cavalry yesterday, showed the rapid progress which has been made in strengthening these two important arms of the service. Gen. McClellan is evidently well aware that at Alma and Inkermann, at Solferino and Magenta, those greatest of modern combats, "fortune favored the side having the heaviest artillery," and he has also endeavored to supply the want of cavalry manifest at Bull Run. The State of New York has done great service to the young commander by lending the General Government a score of Parrott guns, with carriages, caissons and full equipments, and thus enabling him to immediately fit out four batteries. A large majority of the newly enlisted cannoniers are also from New York, many of them veterans who have served in the European armies.

The review was on the large uninclosed plateau east of the Capitol, which is tolerably level, but undrained, so that the rains of the previous night filled all the holes and hollows with water, which the feet of the horses soon worked into the clay, forming a thick mud which was bespattered over the lower portions of both the men and their steeds. This was probably preferable to the dust which would otherwise have covered everything as with a cloud.

The troops were paraded in triple lines, each one forming a right angle. On the right was the artillery, eighteen full batteries, reaching past the angle in the lines, and on the left was the cavalry, six thousand five hundred strong. Behind the cavalry were the woods bordering the Eastern branch, while before them loomed up the Capitol, with its unfinished dome.

The spectators were numerous. President Lincoln and wife, with Secretary Seward, Mr. Fred. Seward and wife, came on the ground in carriages, and had some difficulty in passing within the line of sentries, as the sergeant of the guard had orders not to admit any vehicles within his bounds. But General Porter came to the relief of the distinguished guests, and Mr. Lincoln complimented the sergeant who made way for the Presidential equipages. The Brazilian Minister was present with his family, and the remaining *elite* of Washington were there, the ladies standing on the boxes of carriages, forming a scene very like the Derby race.

At noon precisely, a Major-General's salute announced the presence of the commander of the Potomac, who galloped on the ground, followed by his staff, and escorted by Capt'n Barker's Chicago Dragoons. Gen. McClellan's features are too well known to be described, but it would be impossible to portray the energy and vitality which characterized him as he passed down the line on his chestnut charger, "inspecting" almost every man, horse, and weapon, with a critical eye. He is evidently one of those "born to command."

In the staff were the officers upon whom the General depends to see that his plans are carried out, and who are soldiers of experience, with General Blenker and other brigadiers, the French Princes, and other foreign military men. The "stars and stripes," which designated the position of the reviewing officer, had been placed nearly opposite the angle in the line, and there the President and his party had taken a position, but the General ordered it to be changed to higher ground, near the right of the line.

"Prepare to pass in review! Artillery by batteries! Cavalry by companies! Right wheel! Forward march!" and the imposing column commenced its defile, the mounted bands and trumpeters playing at the second turn, and wheeling out after they had passed the reviewing cortege. The regulars headed the artillery, but the volunteer batteries appeared to almost equal advantage, while the different pattern of guns—Parrott's, James's, Whitworth's and old regulation—showed that our army has all the modern improvements.

The cavalry was led by the Second dragoons, with a full band, a gallant corps, which far eclipsed the volunteers behind them, especially the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troopers, who are not exactly up to the mark. The long array passed but once in review, at a walk, and then left the field in separate corps, to the disappointment of those who had expected to witness evolutions of the line. Gen. McClellan then rode to his quarters, and the spectators dispersed, every one well satisfied with this specimen of the reorganized army.

LATER FROM ARIZONA.

I have just seen a copy of the Mesilla *Times*, a secession paper published at Mesilla, Arizona Territory, dated on the 10th of August last. From this it appears that a complete secession Government has been organized there, from Governor down to justice of the peace—the Governor being the notorious John R. Baylor, well known for his violent pro slavery feelings. The *Times* calls for troops, in order to enable the traitors to hold the Territory, and apprehends an attack by way of Southern California, and by the regular troops still quartered in the New Mexican department, now on the borders of Arizona. It appears that three regiments of these troops are in New Mexico, and it is supposed they could be largely increased from the floating population of the neighboring Territory of Colorado. The *Times* demands the extermination of the whole Indian race. It boasts that, by the abandonment of Fort Stanton by the United States troops, on the 8th of August, property equal to three hundred thousand dollars has fallen into the hands of the traitors, including the fort, and adds that not a single Federal soldier is now left on the soil of Arizona.—*Forney's Washington Letter.*

HOW THEY ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10th.

There is a gradual and steady advance of our army upon the receding lines of the army of the enemy, south of the Potomac. Regiment after regiment, and occasionally whole brigades, strike their tents and advance a mile or two towards the enemy, and then commence cutting down the trees and strengthening their positions. Where the pickets of the enemy stood three days ago, our men were at work yesterday. There is a general and a [illegible] crowding of the enemy off. As an illustration of the manner in which this is, at best in some cases, done, I will state an incident in my experience yesterday. I was riding beyond Falls Church, [illegible] the rebel scouts, who retreated before them, and our troops [illegible]. The regiment that upon this occasion took up an advance position was the Massachusetts Ninth, Col. Cass; an Erie, Pa.; an Indiana, and two New York regiments supported them, in case of an attack.

WHERE THEY ARE NOW.

The fact is well worth recalling that nearly all the men in the last Congress, who voted against the prosecution of the war—with the exception of those from the free States—have either entered the rebel army within a short time past, or are preparing to do so. Both Mr. Burnet and Senator Breckinridge, of Kentucky, are believed to be now holding commissions under Davis, and it is asserted, with some confidence, that Senator Powell, of the same State, and Senators Johnson and Polk, of Missouri, will follow their example. Here, then, is a fitting comment upon the professions of these men in favor of the Constitution during the special session. Mr. Breckinridge has probably been the most illogical of the set. His cry was "State Rights," and yet he is now one of those who are calling upon the rebel troops to invade Kentucky, thus ignoring and rejecting the action of the constituted authorities of his own State. Hereafter the men who have taken ground against the war in the free States, and denounced the Administration, according to the teachings of Breckinridge, will either be compelled to take sides boldly against the war, or else to admit that they have been shamefully deceived.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

The other day, as the President and General Cameron were going over to the review in Virginia, it was necessary for them to drive through Fort Runyon. There are two gates, and the rule is to keep to the right to prevent confusion; the right road was blocked up, and the President was in a hurry, so he ordered his driver to go through the left; he attempted, but the guard stopped him; the driver insisted on going, and said the President ordered it. "That dodge won't do; you cannot go, so back your horses out," he replied; and old Abe, laughing, said, "We had better fall back;" and so they backed out and took to the right.

THE WEATHER AND ROADS IN VIRGINIA.

The rains have made the Virginia roads almost impassable for troops and heavily loaded wagons. The new military roads along the Potomac are in much better condition than the ordinary roads. The weather is quite cool; fires are started in almost every house, overcoats and blankets are in great demand, and the wind, whistling through the trees, reminds one that winter is close at hand. The rebels, now without tents, blankets, pants or shoes—must sit and shiver by the camp fire at night, or suffer bitterly from the damp, cool air.

GALLANTRY IN THE NAVY.

There have been so few opportunities for the officers and men of our navy to distinguish themselves in the present war, up to this time, that we should make the most of those occasions where there has been unusual gallantry displayed. The recent exploit of the boat expedition from the Colorado to Pensacola, was one of those bold and brilliant deeds that deserve to be always remembered. The boarding and burning of the rebel privateer Judith, at her wharf, after a spirited contest with the crew, will rank with some of the dashing deeds of our early wars with Tripoli and Great Britain. Lieut. John H. Russell, of the navy, who commanded in this expedition, deserves to be honored and rewarded, as one of the bravest and most skillful of our young naval officers. The circumstances of his being a Marylander, adds to the interest of the event in which he figured, and our fellow-citizens of that State have a right to be proud of him.

"En Avant."

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 23d.]

The weather for the last two weeks has been splendid. The earth, saturated heretofore by an unusual quantity of rain, has become thoroughly dried, the streams have resumed their usual channels, or shrunk within their usual borders. The atmosphere is exceedingly brilliant, reminding us of that purest of American seasons, the Indian summer. There never was more propitious weather for military operations. And we are reminded by the date at the head of this day's issue, that the equinox is upon us, accompanied by its usual concomitants of clouds, rain and storms. It seems as though nature herself had espoused our cause, and invites us to come forward. We cannot always calculate upon her favors. In a few days she may shroud herself in clouds, and drench the earth once more by rain. We hope our Generals will take advantage of the opportunity, and seize the initiative. Time, in military matters, is victory, is triumph, is everything; and we learn from the old adage, that time is bald behind. He must be seized by the forelock, or he will forever elude the grasp.

We have not in this journal presumed to criticise the movements of our Generals. We could not but see, what all the world must have seen, that a movement in advance one day, or one week, or even two weeks, after the battle of Manassas, would have resulted in advantages to our cause, which it is almost impossible to conceive, far less to estimate with mathematical precision. We could not resist the belief that men, who fled as the Yankees had fled from that field, could not be made to stand behind any fortifications, how formidable soever they might be, if attacked by strong arms and resolute hearts. We could not be induced to think that the respect due to tried veterans ought to be paid to those routed, terrified, discouraged, panic-stricken, relics of a military mob, whom no persuasion of their officers, and no sentiment of honor, had induced to stand and look our army in the face.

We felt confident that the best way to deal with such men was to assail them boldly, no matter what their numbers might be, without waiting a moment to count the cost of the assault. We are sure they would never stand the test, for we knew that they were disbanding daily, that they were totally regardless of military discipline, that they were strewed all over Washington, lying drunk in the rum-shops, on the cellar doors, in the gutters, and thinking of nothing but getting back home. We were satisfied then, we are satisfied now, that Washington might have been taken by a handful of men, almost by a charge of cavalry. We could not understand the advantages of delay. We knew nothing of military tactics; but the modicum of common sense with which we were gifted by our Creator, enabled us to doubt the policy which left to a conquered and dispirited enemy the leisure to recover from his terror, to restore discipline, recruit his forces, to drill his men, to erect gigantic fortifications. But we said nothing of all this because our Generals had the matter in their own hands, and best knew what they were capable of performing. When, therefore, we learned that their reason for not following a panic-stricken enemy twenty five miles, was that they had not provision and transportation sufficient to carry them that distance, we thought the public ought to be satisfied. We had read, nevertheless, that Cæsar had pursued Pompey from the plains of Thessaly to the sea beach of Alexandria, after the battle of Pharsalia, although previously to that battle he had been on the point of breaking up his camp for want of provisions. We had, moreover, read the first proclamation of Gen. Bonaparte to his army in Italy, in which he tells them that in the course of fourteen days they had gained six victories and destroyed two armies; that they had "gained battles without cannon, crossed rivers without *pontoons*, made forced marches without shoes, and watched all night under arms without brandy, and sometimes even without provisions"—that they had been "berett even of necessaries at the commencement of the campaign," but that now (at the date of the proclamation) "they enjoyed plenty," for that "the magazines taken from the enemy were numerous." Still, the public, deeply as they were chagrined at the disappointment, acquiesced in the apology for the Generals, that they had not transportation and provisions for so short a distance, and we felt no disposition to disturb its verdict.

We have already said that the advantages which would have ensued to the Confederate States from an advance at that period, were not to be estimated by any process known to arithmetic. Some of them, however, lie so palpably on the surface that we cannot forbear to notice them in passing. We should have captured the city of Baltimore, and purged it of the foul vermin who have converted it into a nest for their tribe. We should have prevented the abduction and incarceration of our friends, who have been abducted and incarcerated only because they were our friends. We should have captured the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, by throwing a strong body of troops upon the rear of the Yankee marauders in Western Virginia, have rendered their capture and destruction inevitable. We should have protected North Carolina from invasion. We should have arrested the progress of the Yankee arms in Missouri, and placed that gallant State in her true position. We should have enabled Kentucky to purge off the vile locusts that infest her. We should have entered the Yankee territory, and made them tremble for their own Capital. We should have taken Philadelphia, and held it as a pledge for the withdrawal of Lincoln's scoundrels from Fortress Monroe, and of his fleet from the blockade of our ports. In a word, we should have gone in the midst of the Yankees, broken up their military organizations, held Boston and New York at our feet, compelled them to sue for terms, and exacted ample indemnity for all their robberies, all their injuries, and all their insults.

Another opportunity offers itself. We have a numerous army on the Potomac—it burns for distinction, and pants for the hour that is to call it into action. If its ardor be not restrained, before Christmas we can plant the colors of the Confederate States upon Faneuil Hall. It will have battles to fight; but that is what it most eagerly longs for. It will have rivers to cross; but Colonel Napier tells us that rivers, so far from being an insuperable barrier, do not even form a good position. If they cannot be crossed at one place they can at another. When did the Rhine ever constitute an insuperable object to an army wishing to invade France or Germany, or the Po to an army wishing to invade Lombardy? When did any great river offer an insuperable obstacle to a resolute general and a brave army? In the name of the united South, then, let our armies advance while the weather is fine and everything propitious.

The Late Hatteras Affair.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11.—The steamer Spaulding returned to Hatteras this morning, bringing details of the recent engagement, which differ from the accounts already telegraphed.

The Indiana Regiment lost tents, provisions, and many knapsacks, &c. Col. Brown states his loss at 50. None were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment.

The rebel loss had been overrated, but it was undoubtedly large.

SLAVERY AT THE CAPITAL.

Slaves Recommended to Fremont—Pro-Slavery Atmosphere at Washington—Gen. Wool, Butler and Cameron Side with Fremont on the Proclamation.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1861.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the feeling among the politicians of this latitude is against Fremont's proclamation. A majority of the Cabinet agree with the President, but Secretary Cameron is reported to side very decidedly with the Western General in his policy toward slavery. The timeservers, the [illegible] unprincipled, all combine against the proclamation. There are also many truthful, honest, loyal men who believe it impolitic to interfere with slavery *at this time* by proclamation or otherwise. The sentiment of the people of the loyal States is far in advance of that of Washington on such subjects, and this is the principal reason why the Administration lags behind the people. Society here is more or less pro-slavery—it is certainly not anti-slavery. But improvement is the word of the hour. Things grow better every day. The logic of events is inexorable, and presidents, as well as pro-slavery clergymen give way before it. Just as soon as our army gets fairly in among the slaves and the fight grows intense, will the Government grow anti slavery. It must be remembered that in Virginia and Missouri *thus far*, a dozen proclamations of freedom to all the slaves would have emancipated but few slaves. We have first to show that we have the power to touch slavery—to convince the slave that we can step in between him and his master. Till then, as a matter of course, the slaves will cling to their masters for self protection.

There are some facts connected with the slavery question, in this city, which need ventilation. Our city jail is crowded with fugitive slaves. They are without claimants, and many of them doubtless once belonged to men now in the rebel ranks. One of them certainly did, for his last master was John A. Washington, of the Mount Vernon estate. By what statute these slaves are kept in the U. S. jail, no one seems to know. They are put and kept there by a Republican marshal, and it is a well-known fact that prominent office-holders here hold that the late Confiscation Act does not free the negroes who come under its operation, but simply turns them over from rebel masters to the United States Government—the Government owning them. According to these theorists, the people of the North have become slaveholders by the act of Congress, and it rests with them, through Congress, to decree the fate of the confiscated slaves, whether they shall be sold at auction or freed. This is not the view the men who made the law took, nor will any anti-slavery court make any such decision; but under these mistaken views, shameful injustice is done a number of colored men now lying in the U. S. jail, and kept there by authority of a Republican Administration. Slaves are also continually returned to claimants *from camp*, and files of soldiers often are seen escorting a fugitive back to his master, or to the District jail. These outrages must and will have an end.

It is well known here that Gen. Wool and Gen. Butler sympathise warmly with Gen. Fremont. They agree with him that slavery is the cause of this war, and must be destroyed if it is in the way of the Government, or is in the way of the commander of a military department. So that if Wool proceeds to St. Louis on a tour of observation, he is not likely to interfere with Fremont's policy. As for Gen. Butler, he is temporarily laid upon the shelf, and, it is intimated, for the reason that he is unsound on the question of slavery. He has the promise of a command on one of the coastwise expeditions soon to set out from New York or Fortress Monroe.

Dr. Russell as a Penitent.

The London *Times* of September 10th, exhibits Mr. Russell upon the stool of repentance. He evidently feels that some apology is due to the American people, for his exaggerated and untruthful picture of the panic at Bull Run, and the flight to Washington which he so eagerly led. He thus palliates his report, without directly retracting any of his statements. The italics are ours:

"It will be remembered that in the account I wrote of the panic I expressly stated that my letter *did not refer to the behavior of the troops in action*, and that I left the Americans to give their own account of the fight, merely adding that I had been informed their behavior in the advance and in the early part of the day had been exceedingly creditable. The battle was fought on the 21st of July, and it was midnight before I reached my quarters in Washington, *after a very long and exciting day, and a distressing ride on a horse which had gone over sixty and odd miles of ground in seventeen or eighteen hours.* On Monday night I was obliged to close my dispatch in order to send it off by the 4 a. m. train on Tuesday morning, by special courier, to catch the steamer for England, which left Boston on Wednesday. It was obviously impossible to do more than record my *impressions*, nor could I correct any *error on my part* or that of others. *The reports of the generals, since published, give an excellent account in detail of all the different views of the action along the whole line, and they do not appear to be much at variance* with anything I felt it my duty to state."

This is pretty well for an apology. Mr. Russell then goes on to show that panics are not in themselves inconsistent with bravery and good fighting qualities. He also compliments the present *materiel* of the army, and the department of Generals McDowell and McClellan. It is evident that Mr. Russell feels that his prestige as a vivid reporter of battle scenes is quite gone in this country, and seriously endangered in England. Only by a due regard for veracity and modesty can he regain it. In the face of the explicit and circumstantial contradiction of so many of his statements, by responsible eye-witnesses of the very scenes he professes to describe, it avails him nothing for the *Times* to assure us, as it does in a column devoted to his defense, that he is "a gentleman whose veracity and descriptive powers are not now proved for the first time." On the contrary, it is the misfortune of its special correspondent that these qualities are now for the first time fairly upon trial, and have been "proved" so much to his disadvantage. In this connection we advise every one to read with care the "Bull Run Part" of *The Rebellion Record*, just published by Mr. G. P. Putnam. This contains all the official reports of the battle, and the scathing exposure of Mr. Russell's exaggerations, by competent witnesses.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Our Fraternal Obligations at Washington.

Our army at Washington is not entirely inactive. Yesterday a Pennsylvania regiment returned a negro to his master. It must have been some regiment whose term of enlistment had not expired, for Pennsylvania regiments are distinguished for their strict construction of that, even under the sound of the enemy's guns. If our grand army fulfills our obligations to the South, it will be accepted by the country as a sufficient return for its cost and protracted preparation. It is gratifying to see that while the military power is restricted to the letter of the civil law in dealing with the slaves of rebels in arms, it sends men back to slavery, although the law provides that this duty shall be discharged by the civil officers. It is only from making men free, that the war power is restricted by the civil law. In making them slaves, the military power is supreme; and in such a cause the civil law is silent.

This business is not now a-days done at Washington by proclamation. Yet we see by an editorial in the New York *Post* and by items in other Eastern papers, and by some instances which have come to light, that much of it is being done. The Government seems to be sealing up its army as hermetically from all means of intelligence of the enemy, as it did previous to Bull Run. From this sign, we might suppose that a forward movement is intended. Aside from the military policy which makes enemies of the slaves, and deprives the army of this means of intelligence, the return of slaves by our army is entirely without warrant of law, which has provided a legal process for these recaptures.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 10th.*

A Good Example.

The First Long Island Volunteers—known as the Brooklyn Phalanx—have set an example worthy to be followed by every regiment in the army. We take from a private letter of the chaplain, Rev. James C. Beecher, the following commendable statement:

"The regiment has passed its first pay-day. I have forwarded, per Adams's Express, *from nine to ten thousand dollars*, in amounts varying from ten to thirty dollars for privates, up to two hundred dollars for officers; and I have sent by mail and private hands probably *three thousand dollars more*. This work keeps me busy day and night, but if the men are disposed to send money to their families I don't know any better employment for me than to encourage and assist them."

Here is a single regiment saving from their first pay the handsome sum of twelve or thirteen thousand dollars *for* the benefit of their families. If any regiment has set a better example than this, we shall be happy, on hearing the facts, to make them public.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Barbarity of the Rebels toward the Union Prisoners at Richmond.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Drs. Homiston and Swan, the surgeons who arrived here last evening from Richmond, called to day upon Gen. Scott and the Surgeon General, and detailed to them all the facts in regard to the wounded prisoners at Richmond, and also the facts respecting fifty-seven prisoners who were released. They detailed to the Surgeon General the manner in which our wounded have been treated by the rebel authorities. They have suffered everything that mortals could suffer at the hands of the persons who had charge of them.

There are now about eight hundred prisoners still at Richmond. Seven hundred have been sent to New Orleans, and about two hundred to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor. It was decided to send Congressman Ely to Castle Pinckney, but they finally determined to let him remain at Richmond. Mr. Ely's health was pretty good, and he was in fine spirits. Quite a number of our prisoners had been shot by the guard for looking out of the windows. They are not allowed any privileges whatever, and every day the rebel authorities are more rigid and strict in their treatment.

Who Owned the Cataline?

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

There was much dispute at one time, shortly after the burning of the steamer Cataline, as to who owned the vessel. If I am not much mistaken, the records of the Congressional Committee have made that matter clear. The owner of the Cataline was Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica, who purchased her for eight thousand dollars. Shortly afterwards he sold her to a company of four persons, viz: Thurlow Weed, John E. Develin, O. B. Matteson and Gilbert C. Davidson. These gentlemen paid Mr. Matteson eighteen thousand dollars for the boat, the sum of the purchase money being divided into four notes, each for four thousand five hundred dollars. Each of the gentlemen named becoming the endorser of three notes and the maker of one. Shortly after this purchase was made, the boat was chartered to the Government. By this speculation Matteson appears to have made five thousand five hundred dollars clear, besides retaining one-fourth interest in the lucrative charter which he and his confreres were enabled to obtain.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Skirmishing of Pickets—The Division of a Formidable Army Corps—[illegible]—News from the Gulf Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill, were driven in last night by the rebels in force, their object being, doubtless, to ascertain the position of our advance. All our troops are in good condition.

[N. Y. Tribune's Dispatch.]

The army of the Potomac will probably soon be divided into several *corps d'armee*, according to the practice of European commanders. This plan has met with strong opposition from military men of the old school, but McClellan has insisted upon it, and it will probably be adopted. Should it be done, Gens. McDowell, Franklin and Porter will be among the commanders of these divisions, which will be from 30,000 to 50,000 strong.

Mr. Muir, British Consul at New Orleans, is now in Washington, having been twenty four days en route. His journey was much obstructed by the transportation of rebel troops over railways. He states that the same determination and enthusiasm continued to be shown throughout the South. The rebels are subjected to serious deprivations. All luxuries have disappeared and many of the necessaries of life were becoming scarce. Mr. Muir will probably soon return to England.

John Ponder of Philadelphia delivered today 10,000 Minnie rifles, which arrived from Belgium in the Bavaria.

Early this morning the steamer Union sent two launches into a creek about seven miles from Aquia Creek to burn a rebel schooner. The expedition succeeded. They were fired upon by a field battery, but not injured.

The Post Master General returned to-day.

[Herald's Dispatch.]

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, who has been here for some weeks, attending to the affairs of the State in connection with military matters, has appointed N. J. Dana, a graduate of West Point, Colonel of the 1st Minnesota regiment, in the place of Col. Willis A. Gorman, promoted to Brigadier General.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has obtained from the Government for the armament of that State, $1,000,000, 14 batteries of James' rifled cannon, 6,000 muskets and 5,000 rifles.

The last news from the Gulf Squadron left Commodore McKean, who succeeds Commodore Mervine, on board the Niagara, which is now the flagship, off Pass l'Outre. He was making active preparations for the complete closing up of the Mississippi. He would then move from that position to Pensacola. Com. Mervine, whose departure was much regretted by the whole fleet, intended to ask a court of inquiry, but there was apparently no disposition on the part of the Government to censure him. The whole coast, from Galveston to Florida reefs, was completely blockaded. Fort Pickens is prepared to attack Pensacola, Forts McRae and Barrancas, and hold them. There is no doubt, in the opinion of the best officers there, that the place can be taken without serious difficulty.

Richmond papers are trying to conceal not only their losses in the recent skirmishes, but also the forces that retired before our advance on Lewinsville; but their deserted camps there betray the fact that they had been recently occupied by from 10,000 to 20,000 men.

[World's Dispatch.]

Government has caused the arrest of certain parties at the West who had large quantities of goods, intended to be taken out on the plains and through the Indian Territory into rebel States. Contraband trade of an extensive character is thus prevented.

It is the opinion in high military quarters that unless the enemy attack our lines within three days, no battle is imminent.

The traces of their camps, found by our forces as they advance, show conclusively that the enemy, until recently, had a force of at least 20,000 men in a direct line from Munson's Hill to Lewinsville.

Brig. Gen. Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry on Gen. McClellan's Staff, has been appointed a Major General of Volunteers, that he may personally superintend and control the large cavalry forces now in the field.

A Maryland postmaster, who was arrested for sending bags of letters to the rebel States, has been brought here, together with his packages. The Government has obtained much valuable information from them. He is in jail.

Additional Foreign News by Steamship Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A London company is being formed for cotton cultivation at Owen's Land, with Coolie labor.

A submarine telegraphic cable has been successfully laid from Malta to Alexandria.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that the negotiations relative to the intervention in Mexico, had reached no definite result. No convention whatever has yet been drawn up.

The St. Petersburg *Bee* predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty went into operation on the 1st inst.

An Imperial decree opens the principal French ports for the importation of cotton and woollen yarns from England and Belgium.

The Bank of France has further advanced the rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The Paris Bourse showed a decline. Rentes quoted at 68f. 40.

It is reported that France would interfere between Italy and Spain.

From New Mexico—A Fight with the Indians.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, Sept. 22.—New Mexico is still free from invasion by Texans.

On the 13th inst., at Fort Fauntleroy, 400 Navajoes made an attack on that fort, and were repulsed with a loss 20 killed and 44 taken prisoners. The troops in the fort had but one man wounded.

Col. Lieut. Vrain has resigned, and it is understood that Kit Carson will succeed him in command.

The Governor's call for the enrollment of all males between 18 and 45, does not seem to elicit much attention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with its requirements.

A Spy Arrested—Prizes Brought In.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—W. J. Packard was arrested here to day on an order from the State Department, as being an alleged emissary from Richmond, where he was connected with Sloat & Co. Packard has represented himself in Cincinnati and other cities as a refugee from the South, and lately visited Washington, it is said, on the pretence of giving valuable information to the Federal authorities, and had while there ample opportunity to know the position and strength of our forces. He was sent to Fort Lafayette this evening.

The schooners Ocean Wave, Harriet Ryan, and Mecca have been brought as prizes from Hatteras Inlet to the navy yard.

The Cannonade at Port Royal Entrance.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 9th.]

It is somewhat singular that we have not yet received tidings from Port Royal Entrance. Twenty two days have elapsed since firing was reported to have been heard at Fort Pulaski from that direction. Yet to this hour, no news from either a Federal or rebel source, respecting the cause of the firing, has reached us. The whereabouts and operations of the blockading vessels off Savannah, whence the desired information might be received, are equally in doubt. Under these circumstances a little speculation may not be improper.

The steamer Bermuda, with her valuable cargo, is reported to have entered the harbor of Savannah on the 15th ult. The firing in the direction of Port Royal entrance is reported to have been heard on the 16th. It is possible that the latter date is wrong, and that the firing was from rebel guns, and intended to call off the vessel or vessels blockading Savannah, in order that the Bermuda might enter unmolested. Still it is possible that the firing was by a Federal fleet, and, the blockading vessels joining it, the Bermuda availed herself of their temporary absence and ran in. Assuming the latter hypothesis, however, it seems scarcely probable that, in the event of either the success or the defeat of the Federal expedition, if expedition it was, the result should not be announced by the rebel press, or otherwise reach our ears. We have far later Southern dates than the 17th of September, and still no mention is made of the supposed Beaufort, S. C., or Port Royal entrance affair.

It is probable that the rebel soldier who took to Savannah the information respecting the firing at Port Royal entrance, was mistaken in the day, and that the firing was heard on the 15th, instead of the 16th. And we are inclined to think that such a mistake was made, and that the firing was a ruse to call off the blockading fleet.

PARAFFINE WAX CANDLES,
SUPERIOR TO SPERMACETI.
BENZOLE,
Perfect Substitute for Turpentine.
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
132 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Figured Alapacas, Embroid'ed Repts,
OTTOMAN VALOURS, &c.
The New Black and White Goods for Dresses and Raglans,
Shawls to Match.
BY EXPRESS:
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A splendid variety.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

NEW MILCH COWS
FOR SALE.
There are a few New Milch Cows for sale, with or without their Calves, at the
SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY.
[illegible]

PASTURE—TAME GRASS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS
3,000 to 4,000 Acres of Superior Pasture,
[illegible]
M. L. SULLIVANT.

DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
153 & 155 Lake Street.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
Cloaks and Cloaking,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
Also, DOMESTICS.
We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.
Send for Samples and Circular or call and see them at 138 Lake street (up-stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 34, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN BAGS.
BUY THEM OF
FRY & HOLMES,
20......DEARBORN STREET......20

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible].
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Over Six Thousand Recommends can be given.
PARLOR STOVES,
Office Stoves, Box Stoves, &c.
GENERAL DEALERS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeepers' Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 29th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were recovered in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville,)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

108 LAKE STREET.
108 LAKE STREET.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
The Finest Stock of
FANCY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
FANCY TOYS,
FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DEODORIZED BENZOLE—
A SUBSTITUTE FOR
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS, PAGE & CO.,
193 South Water Street.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y,
No. 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

FREEMAN'S PRACTICE.
E. B. MYERS,
LAW BOOKSELLER,
111 Lake street,
HAS JUST PUBLISHED
Freeman's Illinois [illegible]
A Treatise on Pleading and [illegible]
Breese's Illinois Reports,
Vol. 1. Second Edition, [illegible]

GREAT CARPET HALL
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137 Lake St.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery [illegible]
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS
HOLLISTER & WILKINS
GREAT CARPET HALL
135 & 137 Lake St.
UP STAIRS.

HAND KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING [illegible]
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsted,
Canvass, Chenille and [illegible]
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT [illegible]
Ladies' and Children's [illegible]
SUTTON & [illegible]

BANK NOTE LIST.
WRIGHT & BROTHER,
W. W. WRIGHT, of Cleveland, Ohio.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,
No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.
LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.
PAR.
DISCREDITED.
[illegible]
WISCONSIN CURRENT.
UNCURRENT.
[illegible]

L. D. OLMSTED.
LOAN AGENCY,
Collection and Insurance Office.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.
PRODUCE [illegible]
[illegible]

SORGHUM SYRUP.
1500 No. 1 [illegible]

Special Notices.
Diptheria and Croup.—[illegible]
THROAT AND LUNGS.—[illegible]
Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. [illegible]
Fever and Ague.
[illegible]
Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture
is confidently recommended.
For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, [illegible]
To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. [illegible]
Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound [illegible]
Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative [illegible]

Educational.
A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE [illegible] FULTON, ILL. [illegible]

Coal, Wood, &c.
COAL! COAL!!—COAL!!!
The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to introduce the sale of
PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS
[illegible]
Corner of Madison and Market Streets,
Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE
MINING PRICES,
FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.
[illegible]
ROBERT LAW,
[illegible]

Intelligence Offices.
NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
[illegible]
163 DEARBORN STREET,
Or addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3948.
OLD ESTABLISHED
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office [illegible] P. O. Box 3968.

Hats, Caps and Furs.
FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for the market. [illegible]
REPAIRING ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 123 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, [illegible]
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
[illegible]
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street, ... Chicago, Ill.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Scales.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
32 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Dentists' Cards.
DENTISTRY REASONABLE.
DR. J. C. FULLER
[illegible]
TERMS CASH.
DENTISTRY.—Dr. Kennicott [illegible]
Office, 121 Lake Street.
WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
[illegible]

FREEMAN'S TREATISE

E. B. MYERS,

LAW BOOKSELLER,

111 Lake street,

HAS JUST PUBLISHED

Freeman's Illinois Digest...

A Treatise on Pleading and Practice...

Breese's Illinois Reports.

Vol. 1, Second Edition, with additional Notes...

By Hon. Edwin Beecher. Price $6.

E. B. MYERS.

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 & 137....Lake St....135 & 137

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND RUGS,

Curtain,

Furnishing, and

Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137......Lake St......135 & 137

UP STAIRS.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.

SONTAGS, HOODS,

CAPS, SLEEVES,

SKATING CAPS,

MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,

Zephyr Worsteds,

Canvass, Chenille and Silk,

Head Dresses,

Woolen Hosiery,

MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT GOODS,

Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.

We have a very large assortment of the above goods...

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 Lasalle street.

BANK NOTE LIST OF

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

W. F. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.

No. 24 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.

PAR.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1........VALUE 90 CENTS.

No. 2........VALUE 80 CENTS.

No. 3........VALUE 85 CENTS.

No. 4........VALUE 80 CENTS.

No. 5........VALUE 77 CENTS.

No. 6........VALUE 72 CENTS.

No. 7........VALUE 65 CENTS.

No. 8........VALUE 60 CENTS.

No. 9........VALUE 55 CENTS.

No. 10........VALUE 45 CENTS.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

UNCURRENT.

[illegible]

LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

—OF—

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

REFERENCES.

[illegible]

SORGHUM SYRUP BARRELS.

[illegible]

Medical Notices.

Croup.—For ... Coughs and Croup ... sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. ... D. RANSOM & CO. ...

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague...

Fever and Ague.

Though not in itself dangerous, it ... Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture ... For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH...

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any... For sale by J. R. JOHNSON, General Agent, 20 State street.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum... CHARLES A. SMITH ... R. B. DAVIS, Dry Goods Dealer ... For sale by J. R. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago... R. R. LANDON, Agent.

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative... [illegible]

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL. ... [illegible] ... Address for Circulars D. F. COVELL, President, Fulton, Ill.

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL! COAL!!—COAL!!!—

The Scranton, Whitesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sale of

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

in Chicago... [illegible] ... Corner of Madison and Market Streets, Where they intend to RETAIL at WHOLESALE

MINING PRICES.

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

[illegible] ... ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6320, Chicago, Ill.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. —165 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office... 165 DEARBORN STREET... Mrs. A. L. BALLAM, Post Office Box ...

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. HAYES desires to remind her friends and patrons... P. O. Box 2848.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

F. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs... [illegible]

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order. F. & A. HERZOG, 162 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Rugs, Foot Mats, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

GENIN'S SILK HATS,

[illegible] ... AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

103 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

55 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY REASONABLE.

DR. J. C. FULLER

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Kennicott ... Office, 121 Lake Street.

W. ... BAUGH, DENTIST. [illegible]

Money to Loan.

NOTICE.—The Auditor has declared the following dividends on the banks named below, viz: [illegible] ... E. W. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS, corner Lake and Clark streets, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-class security. At Low Rates. Also, will advance on Produce... E. F. DO... & CO., 23 Clark street, Stewart's Block.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB. Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Terms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 124 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 5 LARMON BLOCK,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 23 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6137.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE

—AND—

Collection Office,

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets..........Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

NOTICE.—E. W. Willard, Esq., has been appointed Agent of the Bank of Montreal in this city. CHAS. F. SMITHERS, Inspector.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA. Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa... T. M. ISETT. W. G. BREWSTER.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON and PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS. From all classes of persons including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. ... JOHN C. HAINES, President. S. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO. Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 65 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 17th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

THREE POPULAR BRANDS

GRAIN BAGS,

For Sale Low by

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 and 44 LAKE STREET.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTIN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. S. E. CLARK & CO., 23 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Meal, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order...

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

33 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders... [illegible]

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 78 South Water-st., Chicago, Are Agents for the above... [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

MODERN DUELS AND DUELISTS.

We may take pride in the fact that, though hot headed fools have on a few occasions settled their quarrels by the duel in this country, public sentiment in America is very strongly against the duelist. It is different in many parts of Europe, and especially in France.

Dueling, so rife in France in the middle ages, was little less so in Great Britain. Edmund II. and Canute had set their subjects the example. The judicial combat is said to have been upheld in this country longer than any other. Nothing could exceed the ferocity exhibited at the encounter of William Count of Eu and of Godefroy Baynard, in 1096, in presence of William II. The Earl of Essex, defeated in a judicial combat by Robert of Montfort, in 1163, withdrew to the monastery at Reading. In a judicial combat held at Dublin in 1583, one of the combatants, McGill Patrick, cut his opponent's (McCormach's) head off, and laid it at the feet of the judges. It was in vain that the Star Chamber fulminated its decrees against dueling in the seventeenth century; the fashion was rampant, and the practice of almost daily occurrence. The Puritans set the example of disregard of the accepted laws of honor. Lord Hollis insulted Ironton to no purpose. He even pulled his nose, exposing to him that his conscience should know no wrong, if, having committed such, he should decline to give satisfaction for it. Cromwell's edicts did not prevent the Duke of Buckingham and Beaufort fighting in a gravel-pit in Hyde Park.

The quarrels of Walpole, Pulteney and Bolingbroke paved the way for those numerous and disastrous duels which had their foundation in political differences.

The Parliamentary debates of 1778 to 1780 were especially violent. Mr. Adam challenged Fox, and wounded him slightly. Pitt had to meet Tierney, and Lord Castlereagh wounded Canning.

A peculiarly melancholy event occurred at Armagh on the 23d of June, 1808. The Twenty-first had been reviewed by General Kerr, when, after dinner, a trifling discussion arose between Captains Boyd and Campbell regarding some incident of the day, which led to words. The two gentlemen left the mess-room, and shortly afterwards the sound of pistols was heard in an adjacent apartment. Rushing in, Boyd was found in a chair mortally wounded. They had fought without witnesses, and by the light of two candles stuck at each end of the room. Campbell took refuge for some time in Chelsea, but he soon gave himself up, and was hung (after in vain begging to be shot,) at Armagh, in 1809. So much for a foolish, nasty word after dinner, and the neglect of those present to ward off evil consequences.

O'Connell having shot D'Esterre, who had undertaken to avenge the Dublin municipality, designated as "beggarly" by the great agitator, he took a vow to fight no more; but as he continued to indulge in personalities just as much, his sons had to appear for him, till, after the cases of Lord Alvanley and Mr. Disraeli, they were bound over in heavy penalties to keep the peace. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel may be both said, by their acts, to have lent their countenance to the practice of dueling as capable of avenging the insults of a political opponent.

Lord Castlereagh's affair at Wormholt Scrubbs with M. Gerard de Melcy, originating in the young nobleman having written a foolish letter to Madame de Melcy, better known as Giulia Grisi, was altogether an absurd and stupid affair, which luckily terminated in a slight wound inflicted upon the enamored viscount.

Ney, as a young man, was about to fight a duel, when he felt himself pulled by his pigtail. It was his Colonel, who had him removed to a dungeon. No sooner out of durance, however, than the future Marshal had his fight out. His antagonist was a *maître d'armes*, and like most of his class a bully, who kept the whole garrison in hot water. Ney cut his right wrist and disabled him for life. When he had risen to be a general officer he was considerate enough to grant the nuisance a pension.

FEMALE DUELING.

In France, before the revolution, in those turbulent times when parish municipalities' processions, with their banners, and even the choristers of one church would fight against the choir of another, Richelieu had the misfortune to send the wrong notes, one addressed to the Marchioness of Nesle, the other to the Countess de Polignac. The contretemps opened the eyes of both ladies, and a meeting in the Bois de Boulogne was the result.

"You may fire the first," said the countess, "and do not miss me, for I shall not miss you."

Madame de Nesle took aim, and cut a twig off a tree.

"Anger makes the hand shake," added Madame de Polignac, with the coolness of an accomplished duelist. And taking sight in her turn, she carried off the tip of Madame de Nesle's ear. The marchioness fell as if killed on the spot.

A FATAL PLASTER.

An officer of the French Guard having received a slap on the face, stuck an immense piece of plaster, as large as the palm of his hand, on the spot, and then challenged the officer who had insulted him. A short walk of a few minutes' duration cost the officer a wound which laid him two months in bed. His antagonist took a pair of scissors from his pocket and quietly cut a circle from off the black patch.

No sooner had the wounded man regained his health than his servant announced a visitor with a black patch. He had to take another walk, and received a second wound. Another circumference was cut out of the black patch, and the proceeding was renewed till it was reduced to a mere speck.

"I have finished with my plaster," said the officer, on going out for the last time, "and now you shall be relieved from further persecution." And he killed him on the spot. The black speck was, we suppose, the concentrated point of honor.

HOW TO STOP DUELING.

The Duke of Brissac adopted a strange but successful device in putting down dueling in his regiment. He pretended to countenance the proceeding, but requested that his officers, before fighting, which they did almost every day, would report the circumstance to him. They agreed to this joyfully. Next day two made their appearance. The Duke inquired the cause of the quarrel. As usual, it was a mere matter of foolish contradiction. "Certainly it is worth while fighting for such a matter," observed the Duke. And he gave them their *conge*. Next morning, at parade, the two officers were present. "What!" said the Duke; "the affair had no results, then?" "Excuse me, Colonel," said one, holding up his arm in a scarf, "I received a sword-wound." "Pooh! a scratch. And a question of etiquette, too! You must fight it out." So the officers had to fight again, and one of them received a wound that kept him confined three weeks to his bed. In the interval, several others applied for permission to fight, but the duke would not grant it: they must wait, he said, till the first quarrel was settled. One day he met the wounded officer taking fresh air, and leaning on the arm of a friend. "What?" he said, "on one foot again? Capital! To-morrow you can fight again, and let this affair be finished with." The two officers met again, and both fell dead. The duke then summoned before him those who had requested permission to fight, and he said he would grant them their wish, but it must be to only two at a time, and in each case he was determined to see the quarrel settled as in the instance that had just occurred. The lesson had its effect. The duke received no more requests for permission to fight.

M. de Marcellus was a pious man. Being grossly insulted, he applied to Richelieu, saying that some one had spit in his face.

"Go and wash yourself," simply observed the indignant minister. But the matter did not stop there. M. de Marcellus was elected one of the notables in 1788, and he found that no one would sit near him. He had not the courage to remain firm to his religious principles; he felt that he must wash off the affront in blood, and he challenged one of his deputies only to be slain on the spot.

A BAND OF DUELISTS.

Under the Assemblée Nationale a battalion of chasseurs took an oath to consider every attack made upon the patriotic members as a personal insult. Boyer, on his side, organized a kind of guard, who were designated as the "bataillon des spadassinoides." The revolution deified reason and legalized spadassinoide. But it soon found other cats to whip than duelists, and combats of man to man disappeared in the melee that followed, till the Empire arose, when all Frenchmen being turned into soldiers, the old traces of war were filled up with duels. Officers fought merely to keep their hands in, and that in the face of the fact that Napoleon held duelists in the greatest contempt. He punished Gen. Destaing for having killed Gen. Reynier in a duel.

A DUEL IN THE DARK.

At the restoration scarcely a day passed without a meeting between royalists and imperialists. The insults chiefly took place beneath the wooden gallery (now the glass gallery) of the Palais Royal, where a tread on the toes or a push with the elbow sufficed. An old imperialist fire-eater, a certain Colonel Dufai, thus took in hand one day a youth of herculean frame, Raoul by name, who wore the uniform of the Royal Guard; but, barely eighteen years of age, he was but little practiced in the use of arms. The parties merely adjourned to a street close by, that led upon Louvre, and the combat began, but so great was the inequality of the parties, Col. Dufai having disarmed his antagonist several times, that, to bring an impossible combat to a conclusion, he made the extraordinary proposition that they should be tied to one another with the exception of the right hand, in which should be a dagger, and they should be thus placed in a hackney-coach, with orders to drive twice round the place of the carrousel. Two of the witnesses drove the vehicle, two others got up behind. First one cry of agony was heard, then another, and all was silent.

The accomplices drove the hack-horses furiously round the square. Two turns accomplished, they rushed to the carriage doors. All were perfectly quiet within, and the two bodies lay stitched together in a pool of blood. Dufai, however, recovered. His adversary had struck him four times in the breast, and torn his face and chin with his teeth.

But such a horrible encounter did not cure him of his ruffianly propensities. His next victim was Colonel de Saint Morys, of the ... Corps; and he also wounded General Gourgaud ... [illegible] ... of a pamphlet ... to a month's imprisonment, he was so roughly treated that ... put in a straight jacket, then thrown down, and tied like a madman, and tied by the neck ... or a wild animal, so he ... [illegible]

WITTY ... RETORT.

A distinguished and well known notary of Paris, while breakfasting at the Café de Foy, indulged in some loud animadversions upon Marshal Marmont's conduct at Essonne, ... said suddenly another ... "Sir, you shall give me satisfaction" ... [illegible] ... "Are you Marshal Marmont?" quietly inquired the notary.

[illegible]

"Give me your card then, sir; I will send my friends to you."

... [illegible] ... Jules Janin also relates ... the name of Signol ... at the Porte St. Martin. Unfortunately he had a bad temper. Being at the Italian Opera, he took a seat vacated between acts, but which was shortly afterwards claimed by a young man who happened to be the officer on duty that night, and who asked for his seat with perfect politeness. Signol, however, not only refused to give up the seat, but struck the officer, which done, he went away, leaving his card. The officer made his report at night. "Nothing new, but the officer on duty received a slap in the face." The colonel wrote on the margin of the report, "I give the officer on duty conge for to-morrow." Next day a carriage appeared at M. Signol's door to convey him to Vincennes. M. Signol was a practised swordsman; it was the first time that the young man who had been insulted had been engaged in single combat. Yet the struggle was not of long duration. In a few minutes Signol received his antagonist's sword right in the heart.

POLITICAL DUELS.

The revolution of 1830 was, at the time, generally discussed with a pistol or a sword in the hand. Eugene Briffault, of the *Corsaire*, opened the ball on the occasion of the arrest of the Duchess of Berri, with a Royalist, but got a wound for his pains. This was followed by a general rising of the Legitimist party against the Republicans. Godefroi Cavaignac, Marrast and Garderin took the lead in challenging the opposite party. Armand Carrel and Roux Laborie were, however, the first to meet. Roux-Laborie received two sword wounds in the arm, but Armand Carrel was struck in the abdomen when stretching out. The whole of the Liberal party expressed their sympathy, nor was the effervescence cooled down till their hero got better.

General Bugeaud and Dulong also fought on the question of the Duchess of Berri, when the latter received a ball just above the left eye, after which he never spoke a word. The Marquis of Dalmatia and M. de Briqueville, wearied with an ineffectual struggle with swords, were separated by their seconds when about to seize one another by the throat. M. Louis Veuillot, when taking his first flights in the art of apostrophising people, had to fight two duels—one with an actor, the other with the editor of a republican paper, the *Journal de Rouen*.

Mery practised a piece of consummate mystification upon the Marseillais. A sarcophagus having been discovered near the city of the Phoceans, a letter appeared upon the subject in the *Messager*, signed Marcredati. It was replied to in the *Mistral* by another archaeologist, by name Biffi. The correspondence grew so animated that the police were put on the look out; but notwithstanding their precautions, a funeral oration on Marcredati appeared in the *Messager*, signed Neroni. The affair created a great sensation, and a monument was erected to the memory of the fallen archaeologist. Mery laughed in his sleeve, for he was Marcredati, Biffi and Neroni, all in one.

PERILS OF EDITORS IN FRANCE.

Imagine what were the delights of editorial responsibility when such a person was so certain of receiving a challenge for every manuscript returned, that at length he had to stereotype his answer:

"Sir, I have read your manuscript with the greatest attention, and I beg to decline it. I leave the choice of arms with you."

Marshal Soult being insulted by General Hulot, who had been placed on half-pay, the former said to him:

"General, you forget yourself. You forget, also, that I only fight with cannon balls."

AN ABSURD DUEL.

M. Mary-Lafon was bathing in the Marne one day, a Mr. M. G. near him. The latter suddenly disappeared. M. Lafon dived after him and brought him up again. Restored to his senses, the delivered overwhelmed his deliverer with expressions of gratitude. M. Lafon to get rid of such excessive demonstrations, proposed an adjournment to a house of refreshment. But this only made matters worse. M. G. called him his father and his saviour, and persisted in publicly embracing him. Lafon annoyed beyond bearing, threw a plate of strawberries at M. G., who retorted with a water decanter. A meeting was the consequence. After a first harmless discharge of pistols, M. Lafon inquired if he would persist in his filial demonstrativeness.

"*O mon père!*" was the only reply.

"Load the pistols again, then," said Lafon. Another fire was exchanged with the same happy results.

"*O mon père!*" exclaimed the incurable M. G., as he rushed over the interval that separated the combatants, and threw himself into the arms of M. Lafon. There was no resisting such an energy of gratitude. The combat was obliged to be postponed *sine die*.

M. Louis Veuillot fought his third duel the same year. That was in 1834. Two shots were exchanged, but without any untoward results.

Music, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS,

99..........South Clark Street..........99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Europe, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.

At the Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 3494.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

By the well known American Composer, WESLEY MARTIN. Will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next.

Price 40 C to Retail.

Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

REMOVAL.—

A. JUDSON HIGGINS

Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to

95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,

where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly lessened, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable. ... Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other favorite pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All new music sent promptly, as heretofore, by addressing A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

For Europe.

THE STEAMSHIP

"GREAT EASTERN,"

JAMES KENNEDY, Commander,

WILL SAIL FROM

NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL

ON

SATURDAY, October 5th Prox.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN..............$95 to $135,

According to accommodation in State Rooms.

Suites of first-class apartments for families by special agreement.

Servants in attendance on passengers, and Children under twelve years, half fare.

Thirty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.

THIRD CABIN..............$35 to $50,

According to accommodation.

Children under eight years, half fare; under twelve months, $5. Twenty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.

Freight will be taken on very Favorable Terms.

Plans of the ship may be seen, Tickets issued, and all other information furnished on application personally or by mail to

JAMES WARRACK, Agent,

No. 12 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees, New York.

Co-Partnership Notices.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. Hon. E. P. PERRY, President—established 1856—J. DYRENFURTH, Principal. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mutschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner... [illegible] ... OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER, ANDREW SCHALLER. Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing ... [illegible] ... Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And asks a continuance of their patronage.

Wholesale Houses.

WE WILL EXHIBIT ON FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 4TH,

FROM AUCTION,

100 Pieces

PLAIN ALL WOOL DE LAINES,

ALL COLORS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

FOR TWO AND SIXPENCE A YARD,

Regular Price Four to Five Shillings.

We will exhibit at the same time

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT

OF THE

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN

Dress Goods,

Shawls,

Cloaks, &c.,

We will exhibit MONDAY, Oct. 7th, an Auction purchase of over

500 Pieces

OF THE BEST MAKES OF

FRENCH MERINOES,

All of which we will sell

MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

50,000

TARK MILLS BAGS,

Below the Market Price.

Large arrivals of New Goods daily at

WM. M. ROSS & CO.,

Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

1861. FALL TRADE 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 53 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will appreciate such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

E. L. SATTERLEE. D. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30..........LAKE STREET..........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Rawson Celebrated Custom Made Kip and Calf Boots, and Water Proof Boots, together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to SELL CHEAP... [illegible]

DAY, ALLEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND TEA DEALERS,

69 South Water street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

L. C. DAY. W. G. ALLEN. S. P. FARRINGTON.

250 hhds. N. O. Sugar,

250 " P. R. Sugar,

750 bbls. Refined Sugar,

600 " Syrups,

100 " N. O. Molasses,

1500 bags Rio Coffee,

150 " O. G. Java Coffee,

600 chests Tea,

200 boxes Tobacco,

250 bbls. Smoking Tobacco,

250 kegs Chewing Tobacco.

In store, and with a general assortment of Woodware and Side Goods, including everything wanted by first-class Grocers, for sale at LOWEST market rates by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

REMOVAL.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL,

Wholesale Dealers

BOOTS AND SHOES

We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store,

Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,

corner Wabash-Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close

CASH BUYERS

We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD BENEDICT & CO.

BOWEN BRO'S,

72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,

ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

MAKING THEIR STOCK

UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.

Buyers are invited to Examine.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our spring Stock, we offer

At the very lowest market rates,

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.

WILLIAM BLAIR. ... C. W. ...

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. T. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 238 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Are now receiving from their manufactories at

AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,

THEIR FALL STOCK OF

SADDLE, HARNESS

AND

Carriage Materials,

Which, together with a complete assortment of

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,

Shafts, Bows,

Springs and Axles,

THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR

CASH

At Prices that will not be Undersold

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Have always on hand the largest assortment of

PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND

Oak and Hemlock

HARNESS LEATHER,

Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,

Which, together with everything pertaining to the

SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,

They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES, AND IRON FURNITURE.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

[illegible]

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Public Houses.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date our rates of Board will be reduced to

$1.50 Per Day.

Chicago, Sept. 12th, 1861. BIGELOW & GOODRICH.

---

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House.

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

129 LAKE STREET.

GO TO

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,

FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery,

GOLD PENS,

PRINTING,

BOOK BINDING

And every article required in the

OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing or Binding,

And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.

F. MUNSON,

MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED

VIA

CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA

AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and produce of all kinds via the ... Line ... from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, ... Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route ... TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, ... A. WALLINGFORD Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

100 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company,) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	N. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Corning and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

161 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of ... [illegible]

D. GOODRICH,

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

[illegible] ... D. GOODRICH, Drawer 877, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES.—Cooley, Farwell & Co., Dry Goods Merchants, Chicago, Ill.; D. R. Holt, ... [illegible]

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. S. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

HENRY WIGGERS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

GILT MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE

Oval and Ornamental

Picture Frame Warehouse,

133 RANDOLPH STREET,

Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

Steam Factory, 297, 299 and 301 State st., and 51 and 53 Lasalle st.

French Mirrors, Portraits and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1964.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Sodis, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER ... reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. ... reams Manilla do. ... reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery. ... kegs of Wadde's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 27 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778) Sole Proprietors.

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Burt & Flint; J. F. Reed & Co., and J. H. Reed & Co.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced with Catarrh.

Catarrh in the Nose.

[illegible]

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00... Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. DR. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4553, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons... [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

All Communications strictly confidential. ... Address J. E. McCANN, M. D., Chicago Ill. ...

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.

The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

A discovery of national importance.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American.

It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition. [Chicago Mechanics' Institute.]—[Chicago Tribune.

We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican.

[illegible] ... HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO. Post Office Box 3843, Chicago, Illinois.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A superior article of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO. Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Horse Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers... [illegible] ... KLINE, CRESSEY & CO. ... 43 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the ... day of February, A. D. 1860, William T. Miller, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust ... [illegible] ... ISAAC F. ... Chicago, October 1st, 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago... [illegible]

ABEL, ANDE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

[illegible] ... Chicago, Aug. 31, 1861. B. W. RAYMOND, J. C. WRIGHT, N. P. WHITNEY.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

T. MAPLE. ... N. MAPLE.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 7 Hilliard's Block, South Water-street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. ... [illegible]

DATER, STEWART & CO.

Commission Merchants,

No. 71 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART, J. T. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No.........SOUTH WATER STREET.........188

Albert's Building.

Business confined strictly to commissions.

ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. ... H. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business strictly commission. Advances made on consignments. 176 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. ... N. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1536.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

No. ... South Water street..........Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Paulton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market.

PETER MACQUEEN. J. B. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6......Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.......No. 6

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. ADVANCES made on property to store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at ... South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, and other produce... [illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. ...

A. PEUGNET

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box ...

[illegible]

CASH ADVANCES.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

... THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 10 ... [illegible]

MURRY NELSON. ... R. L. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 120 and 122 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Hides, Dried Fruits, &c. 12 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. ... South Water street ... [illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. ... C. S. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 5 South Water Street. ... [illegible]

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

(SUCCESSORS TO...) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS... [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally... [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. ... A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. ... E. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. No. ... South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WATSON V. COE. WM. M. BOYD. ...

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, ... No. ... South Water street, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

SHIP CHANDLER

And Sail Maker;

Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices

Manilla Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.,

Made to order on shortest notice.

243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. GEO. F. FOSTER.

RIGG'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES,

ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS,

SHOULDER BRACES,

Fitch's, Marsh's and Mrs. Betts' Supporters,

AT

GALE BROTHERS,

[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1861.

THE CITY.

[illegible] AT THE ORPHAN'S FAIR.—The re[illegible] of the Orphan's Fair, which closed yes[terday,] amounted to nearly $3,000.

[TH]E NATIONAL LOAN.—J. H. Dunham, Esq., [ag]ent of the Treasury for the Northwest, [paid] to the Government Saturday, $30,000, [on ac]count of the National Loan.

[NOT] OFF YET.—We are informed that Col. D[illegible]'s Regiment, encamped at Ottawa, has not yet received marching orders for Washington, as has been previously stated.

LOSS BY FIRE.—The loss by the fire on Saturday morning in May's Hotel on Wells street, amounts to about $1500, which is covered by insurance. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

☞ Parents, guardians, and all desiring instruction in dancing, are invited to visit Martine's Chicago Dancing Academy, southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, which is now open for the season. Select weekly soirees Tuesday evenings.

IN PORT.—The schooner Magic, which was sunk by a collision with the brig Kirk White, Thursday night, has been towed into the harbor, waterlogged, and is discharging her cargo east of Clark street bridge. She was struck abaft of the fore rigging on the port side.

SUCCESSFUL RECRUITING.—C. S. Cameron, Esq., the well known Attorney of this city, now First Lieutenant of Capt. Paddock's company, Col. Brackett's Cavalry Regiment, has just returned from a recruiting trip in Bureau County, bringing with him sixty able bodied men for his company.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF LIND UNIVERSITY.—The introductory exercises of the winter session of this institution will be held this (Monday) evening, at the College Hall, No. 32 Market street. The lecture will be delivered by Dr. Andrews. The profession and the public are invited to attend.

ANOTHER NEW MAP.—J. H. Johnson, corner of State and Randolph streets, has laid upon our table a new and elegant map of Virginia and Maryland, published by Lloyd, New York, embracing all the towns, canals, rivers, creeks, forts, batteries and encampments in those States. Johnson is sole agent for these fine maps.

BARKER'S DRAGOONS.—A dispatch to the New York *Herald* has the following item: "George W. Shear was yesterday elected First Lieutenant of the McClellan Dragoons, which acts as the General's body guard, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Bracken, who took this means to avoid a court martial."

CORRECTION.—The proprietor of the "Otis Field" billiard saloon wishes us to say that the disturbance of Friday afternoon did not originate in his saloon, but was caused by the posse that came over from the *Post* office. He says he ordered them out at the commencement, and got himself into trouble in consequence.

☞ The large auction sale of Italian marble and alabaster statuary, vases and ornaments, Bohemian glass, silver plated goods, china, &c., now advertised by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, commences to-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 15th, at 2 and 7 p. m. This beautiful stock of goods will be on exhibition on Monday afternoon and evening, the 14th.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—The Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D. D., Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chicago, formerly of Tremont Temple, Boston, will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Temperance," before the Chicago Temperance Legion, in Elwood's Chapel, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, this (Monday) evening, Oct. 14th. The public are invited to attend.

MR. HACKETT.—This renowned comedian commences his engagement at McVicker's Theatre on Monday evening, appearing as Falstaff in King Henry IV. This announcement will be sufficient to fill the Theatre—and the same will draw crowds for a week. The manager announces that seats can be secured for any night during the week. The Theatre will undoubtedly be the rage during the engagement of this great comedian.

APPOINTMENT.—Harry C. Molan has been appointed First Lieutenant in Co. H, Yates Phalanx, commanded by Capt. Freeman, and will proceed to recruit for said company. All those out on furlough or otherwise will report themselves to Capt. Freeman immediately. Those wishing to attach themselves to a good company, commanded by a good officer, can now avail themselves of this opportunity, as they will join the regiment in Missouri in a few days.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady, music dealers, No. 95 Larmon Block, Clark street, have just issued two new pieces of music—"Oh! Leave Me Not," song, by Mrs. Isaac C. Bates, and the "Amateur March," composed by James Murfee, Jr.

The same firm have just received "The Asaph," a new choir book by Lowell Mason and William Mason. The names of the authors are sufficient guarantee for the character of the work.

NINE CHEERS.—On Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, Capt. Bates's company of Mechanic Fusileers, all carpenters, belonging to Col. Wilson's Regiment of Engineers, presented themselves in front of our office, and gave the TRIBUNE nine as lusty cheers as ever sprung from the human heart through patriotic throats. This body of men, who are now engaged in building barracks at Cottage Grove, are as sturdy and hardy a set of men as ever entered the service. Col. Wilson's regiment was originated by the War Department, and has no connection with our State service.

FARNSWORTH'S CAVALRY.—The second detachment of Farnsworth's cavalry, 30 men each from companies G, H, I, J, K, L, M, in all 180 men with 600 horses, reached this city Saturday afternoon. This detachment left St. Charles at 8:30 in the morning, arriving in the city at 4:30, making the distance—about 40 miles—in about eight hours. The horses, accompanied by the 180 men, will leave this (Sunday) morning, at 8 o'clock, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for Washington. The balance of the men, seventy-five each from twelve companies—in all 900—will leave St. Charles on Monday, direct for Washington, passing through this city without stopping.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual Winter Course in the Homœopathic Medical College of this city will open with an Introductory Lecture by Prof. Small, on Monday, October 14th, at 7½ o'clock p. m. We are informed the prospect for pupils to this Institution is most flattering, a fact which, on the part of the profession, evinces a sense of appreciation for the excellent educational advantages offered therein. The chairs of the Faculty are represented by men of character and position, and with a course of five to eight daily lectures, extending through a term of twenty week's duration, it will be their own fault if the young Doctors are not well versed in matters of a medical nature.

NEW ELEVATOR.—We are glad to learn that one of our most enterprising warehouse firms is about commencing a new elevator on the North Branch, to be used mainly, we believe, for receiving grain which comes in over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. It will be of the largest size, and built in the most substantial manner, and will be completed at an early day. It will be furnished with ten of Fairbanks's five hundred bushel Hopper Scales, each one of which, so perfect will be the machinery, can be loaded to its full capacity and the load discharged in a few minutes. This shows the immense amount of grain which can be handled in this elevator, and is a sufficient guaranty to farmers as well as receivers and shippers, that correct weights will be given.

PERSONAL.—Capt. C. M. Willard, Toronto; [illegible] and wife, Milwaukee; [illegible] St. Christopher, U. S. A.; J. Y. Lane, Davenport; A. A. Lane, A. H. Barney, W. H. Whitney, and Miss Whitney, New York; Chas. T. Scott, England; Hon. D. P. Rhodes, Cleveland, O.; Hon. Thos. Hood, Gov. A. W. Randall, O. D. Randall, Secretary S. P. Harvey and lady, Supt. Jarvis, Col. Randall, Hon. Ira Woodell, Col. Gaylord and wife, Col. J. V. Robbins and wife, Judge Noggle, Madison, Wis.; Col. R. C. Murphy and wife, Lieut. Col. G. W. Robbins, Major J. W. Jefferson, Adjt. E. Sprague and wife, Master F. L. Billings, Surgeon L. P. Thornhill and wife, Assistant Surgeon W. Hobbins and wife, Assistant Surgeon J. E. Murta, Rev. Mr. McKinley, Chaplain, 8th Regiment W. V.; P. H. Babbitt, Massachusetts; James H. Hacket, New York, are among the arrivals at the Tremont House.

THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT EN ROUTE FOR ST. LOUIS.

The March Through Chicago.

DINNER AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

THE CHIPPEWA EAGLE.

DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT.

Incidents of the Trip, &c.

Col. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, which has been in camp some three or four weeks, on Friday received orders to report his command to Gen. Fremont, at St. Louis. Preparations for the march were accordingly made, and on Saturday morning, at five o'clock, the tents were struck, the baggage packed, and at eight o'clock the regiment were off the field. Arrived at the depot, at about 9 o'clock, the baggage and equipments having been previously placed in the train, the regiment was drawn up in line, and in ten minutes from that time, the men were in the cars and the train in motion. Such a fact speaks equally well for the officers of the Regiment, and the Superintendent of the Prairie du Chien Railroad, under whose supervision the train was until its arrival at Janesville.

At this place the regiment was supplied with coffee and eatables by the Northwestern Railroad, while the officers fared sumptuously through the bountiful kindness of Mrs. Judge Noggles of Janesville, after which they proceeded on the route of the Northwestern road to Chicago, where they arrived at about 4 o'clock, making the whole trip from Madison to Chicago in the short time of about six hours. The regiment was in two trains—consisting in all of thirty-three cars—and such time, with such trains, is, we believe, rather faster than the average.

The Eighth is considered, we believe, the "crack regiment of Wisconsin. From report, we have been led to expect a fine corps, and we have not been disappointed. The following is the

ROSTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Colonel—Robt. C. Murphy, St. Croix.
Lieut. Colonel—Geo. Robbins, Madison.
Major—J. W. Jefferson, Madison.
Adjutant—E. T. Sprague, Madison.
Quartermaster—F. L. Billings, Oshkosh.
Surgeon—S. P. Thornhill, Hudson.
Ass't Surgeon—Wm. Hobbins, Madison.
State Ass't Surgeon—J. E. Murta, Racine.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. McKinly, St. Croix.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—J. Woodworth.
Quartermaster's Sergeant—C. S. Noggle.
Commissary's Sergeant—A. L. Hungerford.
Hospital Steward—Jas. O. Jackson.
Hospital Warden—Thos. Haynes.
Drum Major—F. N. Kerly.
Leader of Band— —— Jones.

RANK AND FILE.

COMPANY A.—103 men. Capt. J. B. Redfield; 1st Lieut., M. B. Patchen; 2d Lieut., R. J. Baker. From Waupaca.

COMPANY B.—110 men. Capt. Conger; 1st Lieut., J. N. Smith; 2d Lieut., C. B. Stephens. From Sheboygan county.

COMPANY C.—94 men. Capt. J. E. Perkins; 1st Lieut., Victor Wolf; 2d Lieut., Seth Pierce. From Eau Claire.

COMPANY D.—98 men. Capt. Wm. J. Dawes; 1st Lieut., B. S. Williams; 2d Lieut., Hiram Williamson. From Fox Lake.

COMPANY E.—76 men. Capt. Wm. C. Young; 1st Lieut., J. M. Gilbert; 2d Lieut., M. H. Hallams. From Fitchburg.

COMPANY F.—108 men. Capt. Green; 1st Lieut., Beach; 2d Lieut., Berry. From Crawford, Bad-Axe and Green counties.

COMPANY G.—79 men. Capt. Wm. P. Britton; 1st Lieut., King; 2d Lieut., Beamish. From Janesville.

COMPANY H.—89 men. Capt. Stephen Estee; 1st Lieut., L. F. Mussell; 2d Lieut., P. B. Willoughby. From Bellville.

COMPANY I.—105 men. Capt. Baker; 1st Lieut., Bickock; 2d Lieut., Lathrop. From La Crosse.

COMPANY K.—102 men. Capt. W. P. Lyon; 1st Lieut., A. G. Smith; 2d Lieut., J. O. Bartlett. From Racine.

The passage of the regiment over the entire route was a perfect ovation. Every little village through which the train passed turned out its throng to cheer them, and amid shouts and hurrahs and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the train proceeded to Chicago.

Arrived in this city the regiment was soon disembarked, and marched through Canal street to Randolph, through Dearborn, Lake and State streets again to Randolph, and thence down Michigan avenue to the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. The march through the city was witnessed by large numbers of people, and many were the encomiums passed upon their fine adpearance and soldierly bearing.

At this depot the soldiers again partook of refreshments, furnished through the liberality of the Road, while the officers, by invitation of Jhon B. Drake, Esq., proceeded to the Tremont House, to supper.

At about nine o'clock, everything being in readiness, the regiment was again under way, in two trains, the officers occuping one of the fine sleeping cars of the Road—off for St. Louis, where they expect to arrive at about nine o'clock in the morning.

The regiment was accompanied to Chicago by Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, and the following members of his staff: General W. W. Treadwell, Quartermaster-General; Gen. Wm. L. Utley, Adjutant-General; Gen. E. R. Wadsworth, Commissary-General. Also Lewis P. Harvey, Secretary of State, and nominee for Governor; J. V. Robbins, Esq., and Judge Hood, of Dane County Court.

The regiment has a fine band of some eighteen pieces, formed from the Fox Lake and Northwestern Cornet Bands, which discoursed fine music on their march through the city. It is also thoroughly equipped and uniformed, and armed with Minie muskets, with clasp bayonets. The uniforms are all of grey cloth, with the exception of the officers', and the privates' overcoats, the former of which are of dark blue, and the latter of light blue color. They have two hundred and thirteen tents of the Wall pattern.

The regiment numbers one thousand and fifty men, and, as a whole, is, we think, as fine looking, well officered, and well drilled, as any regiment which has passed through our city. The men are well built, muscular fellows, and apparently in fine spirits at the prospects of a brush with the rebels. A noticeable feature among them was the Chippewa Eagles, Captain Perkins, a company of first class, stalwart fellows; and the live American Eagle, which they brought with them, was an object of much curiosity. He is a majestic bird, well trained and docile, permitting people to pat his regal head and smooth down his feathers without resistance.

When marching, the eagle is carried at the head of the company, elevated on a perch at the top of a pole. The eagle was caught on the head waters of the Chippewa River, by the Chippewa Indians. Captain Perkin's company take it with them to the war. The men were offered a large sum for it in Madison, but they will not part with it. They swear it shall never be taken by the enemy. No doubt the Chippewa Eagles and their pet will be heard of again.

Quite an amusing incident occurred at Harvard, a small station on the Northwestern Road, where the train stopped for water. Some of the men were allowed to get off the train, and as the bell rang and the officer cried, "All aboard!" one brave soldier—an old man named Burns, of Company K, from Racine—took to his heels and ran, and the last that was seen of him he was making quick tracks through the village towards the north.

The officers of the regiment appeared very well pleased with their reception all along their route, and especially with the accommodations afforded them by the railroads over which they had passed.

The press is very well represented in this regiment, two of the Captains having been editors in Wisconsin.

The Wentworth Gathering at Metropolitan Hall.

At an early hour on Saturday evening, attracted by the music of the Great Western Band conspicuously posted in a window on LaSalle street, an audience estimated at from ten to fifteen hundred gathered at Metropolitan Hall, to listen to the address of the late Liberty and Economy Mayor—upon the importance of the coming Constitutional Convention—as relating to the currency [illegible] [illegible] Taxes, the [illegible] of the Canal on the "deep cut" plan—the emoluments pertaining to the offices of County Clerk and Treasurer—Wild Cat Banking—Union Conventions, Horse Contracts, Spoils, &c., &c.

Mr. Wentworth commenced by lamenting the unfortunate condition of the country and the heavy demands made upon the energies and patriotism of our citizens, and by an easy transition passed to the consideration of the duties incumbent upon them in the selection of candidates for the coming Convention. He denounced in unmeasured terms the entire banking system of the State, characterizing it as an outrageous swindle, and charged that the Legislature was bribed to pass the late banking law, and stated that he was prepared to go before any grand jury, and give the names of those contributing money to influence legislation. Mr. Wentworth was frequently applauded during his address.

PEORIA PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Adjourned Meeting.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Synod assembled at 8½ o'clock, and the first half hour was consumed in devotional exercises.

At 9 o'clock, the Judicial Committee reported that no business had been placed before them, and they asked to be discharged. Report accepted and the committee discharged.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, who had been appointed to prepare an essay on Church Polity, stated that the subject was so vast and comprehensive, and comprised some matters of such a critical nature, as to be improper to burden the Synod with them. He had, therefore, abandoned the idea of presenting the subject at this time, and asked to be excused, promising to complete the labor and present the essay in some other shape, at some future day. The request to be excused for the present was granted.

The Stated Clerk submitted a scheme for the publication of the minutes of the Synod in future, annually, accompanied by a form for statistical reports of the Presbyteries. The report was accepted, and after discussion adopted, with the amendment that the first publication be made one year hence.

The Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly made their report, which was accepted and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Dickinson, of Lake Forest, and Rev. Mr. Clark, appeared and took their seats, each offering excuses for previous non-attendance, which were accepted by the Synod.

Mr. Otis's name was entered as an elder from the Presbytery of Chicago, and he took his seat in the Synod.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported in reply to Overture No. 1 as follows:

Overture No. 1, from the Presbytery of Chicago, asking the Synod to revise the Manual now in general use among the churches, is in order, and your Committee recommend that the Synod take such action on the subject as in their wisdom shall be deemed best.

Report accepted and adopted.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, from the Committee on Deceased Clergymen, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His holy Providence, to remove from us by death our dearly beloved brethren, Wm. H. Spencer and George W. Gale, with whom we have often taken sweet converse in the meetings of this Synod:

Resolved, That we humbly recognize this afflictive dispensation as coming from the Great Head of the Church, who chastens us for our profit, and who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in the removal from us of Rev. W. H. Spencer, we have lost a faithful fellow worker, and a vigilant watchman has been taken from the walls of Zion.

Resolved, That in the decease of Geo. W. Gale, D. D., we are called to mourn the departure of an honored patriarch in the church, a laborious and successful friend of Christian education, by whom were laid, in great part, the foundations of Knox College, and a sound, true-hearted and able minister of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we feel admonished by these strokes of our Father's hand, to be more in earnest than ever to do our appointed work, and to have our lamps trimmed and burning, as those who wait for the coming of their Lord.

The report was accepted, adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the Journal of the Synod.

The Permanent Committee on Education made a report which was referred to the Standing Committee on that subject.

The Committee on Narrative reported on the state of religion in the churches as follows:

In these troublous times, it is grateful for Christian brethren to be permitted to sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus; to retire from the warlike aspects that prevail without, and rejoice to be free from fightings within. It is always good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity, but that unity is never more precious than when seen in contrast with external discord.

When all material interests are imperilled, it is a cause of joy to those who love the Church to know that she is graven on the palms of His hands, and that her walls are ever before Him who is mighty to save, and to rest assured that no weapon found against Christ's spiritual kingdom shall prosper; because He is stronger than the strong man armed; and He is able to make even the wrath of his enemies to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He will restrain.

We are permitted, as a Synod, to rejoice, that in view of the sad condition of our country, the reports indicate a better condition of our Presbyteries and churches than we had ventured to anticipate.

Of the eighty-eight clerical members of this body at the commencement of the Synodical year, two of them—the Rev. George W. Gale, D. D., of Galesburg, and the Rev. Wm. H. Spencer, of Westminster Church, Chicago—have departed this life, leaving us delightful evidence that they have entered into rest. One of the Elders of the church in Beloit has gone to his reward. In these removals by death, the voice of the Master to all who survive is, "Be ye also ready."

None of our churches have become extinct—while two churches have been organized, and the way prepared for the formation of others, and nearly all our churches report additions both by letter and on profession of faith.

The recent and present pecuniary pressure which has embarrassed and depressed the nation, has been felt in its full measure by our churches. Yet not so severely as to close any of our pulpits, or deprive the people of the preached Gospel.

Our congregations are steadily increasing in numbers; the monthly concert and other meetings for prayer, are generally sustained, and though but three or four revivals of religion are reported, still there have been many instances of hopeful conversion.

The several departments of Christian effort by which our churches have undertaken to diffuse a knowledge of the Gospel, and those agencies especially, which are regarded as more distinctively our own, are evidently obtaining a stronger hold on both the confidence and sympathy of the community generally.

The success attending the instruction imparted in the Sabbath School—one church having received an accession of fourteen members—and particularly the Divine blessing on our Mission Schools, in which some who are favored with no other means of Christian culture have been hopefully converted, afford great encouragement for the still more vigorous prosecution of this kind of Christian toil.

It is also worthy of grateful notice that in the stern conflict in which our country is now engaged, our churches have been enabled to furnish their quota of those whom we trust will prove themselves to be Christian warriors battling nobly for the right.

But while we gratefully recount these several indications of the Divine favor to our beloved Zion, with many others which might be named, we would not conceal from ourselves or from our churches the fact that these unusual and exciting times are fraught with peculiar danger to the people of God. The inspired injunctions which urge to constant watchfulness and prayer, and to the keeping of the heart with all diligence, were never more important in order to the healthful piety of the individual Christian and to the maintainance of all the great interests that are dear to the Church, and that are intimately connected with the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom on the earth.

Above all, let it rest as a burden on every Christian heart, united with us in the fellowship of the Gospel, that our great, absolute necessity, and the blessing more to be desired than any other, is a refreshing from the presence of the Lord; the gracious effusions of the Holy Spirit on all our communities, and a preparation of heart to appreciate so great a favor.

The attitude of the prophet may well be assumed by our entire Church, each exclaiming with godly sincerity, "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth." So shall we fulfil the conditions required of the watchmen upon her walls, "Which shall never hold their peace day nor night and give Him no rest till He establish and till He make Jerusalem a praise in the earth." Then of our Zion it shall be said, "Thou shalt also be a crown and glory in the hand of the Lord and a royal diadem in the hand of thy God." "Thou shall no more be termed forsaken, neither shall thy land any more be termed desolate, for the Lord delighteth in thee."

The Committee on Capitation Tax made a partial report, which was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

The Permanent Committee on Domestic Missions made a report, which was referred to the Standing Committee on that subject.

An election was then held for a place for the meeting of the next Annual Synod. Bloomington, Peoria, Chicago, Joliet and Rockford were named by different members. The ballot was in favor of Rockford, and that place was designated for the next annual meeting of the Synod.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey moved that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed to act in reference to the meeting. Rev. Dr. Mattoon and Elder Shaw were appointed as such committee.

The report of the Permanent Committee on Publication was called up as the order of the day, but it not appearing that [illegible] committee was appointed [illegible] last Synod, the matter was laid over [illegible] 2:30 p. m.

No record [illegible] having been received from the stated [illegible] of the Presbytery of Galena for [illegible] past, a motion was made and passed that the Stated Clerk of the Synod be requested to admonish the Galena Clerk of his neglect, and request more promptness.

Rev. Dr. Mattoon offered the following preamble and resolution:

In view of the comparative low state of religion in the churches represented in this Synod,

Resolved, That we cordially approve the action of the last General Assembly in recommending "all pastors and churches, as far as practicable, to observe the first week in December as a season of special prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on our congregations, and in special religious services, calculated to edify the saints and lead sinners to Christ."

Unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, from the Committee on Church Erections, reported that collections of notes held by the Committee, amounting in the aggregate to about $6,000, had not been pressed, owing to the financial and disturbed state of our country, that where extensions had been granted on notes, it had been for a definite period and not for an unlimited time. The Doctor also stated that this Committee had no connection with the General Assembly Church Erection Committee, the two being entirely different bodies. The report of the Committee was accepted, and the same Committee continued for the coming year,

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Scovy for Rev. W. H. Spencer, deceased.

The Synod then took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod was called to order at 2 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, from the Committee on Collegiate and Theological Institutions, made a report as follows:

The Committee on Collegiate and Theological Institutions would report that there seems to be little concerning the Institutions within our bounds that calls for particular notice at the present time.

The Literary Department of Lind University, though feeling the financial trials of the times, is holding its ground, and has received a promising college class for the current collegiate year. The opening of the Theological Department has been necessarily deferred until next year, in consequence of the failure in business of some of its friends.

We deem it the duty of all the friends of Christian education in these trying times, to do all in their power to strengthen the things that remain, and save from disaster the institutions towards which we have looked with hope in years that are past.

Report accepted and laid on the table.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Overture No. 1 was taken up, and the matter of revising the Manual referred to a select committee to report at the next annual Synod. Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. Patterson and Rev. Mr. Swazey were nominated as said committee. The revision of the Manual has reference to altering the Covenant relative to the admission of persons into the Church, so as to not require a person admitted by letter to go through all of the forms required of a person admitted by profession; also in reference to the Covenant entered into by parents at the baptism of children.

Rev. Philander B. Powers, Missionary to Turkey, addressed the Synod according to previous notice. The Turkish Mission was established thirty years since, and Mr. Powers has been there twenty seven years.

Rev. Mr. Clark, Agent of A. B. C. F. M., addressed the Synod on the Missionary cause.

Rev. Dr. Patterson announced that Peter Page, Esq., and Rev. Yates Hickey of Chicago, and Rev. W. S. Huggins of Kalamazoo, Mich., had been elected Trustees of Lind University, and asked that their election be confirmed by the Synod; which was done.

The Synod then adjourned to meet again on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

Illinois Association of the New Jerusalem.

MORNING SESSION—SATURDAY.

The order of business announced for to-day, was—business meeting at 9 o'clock, A. M.; election of officers, preaching at 11 A. M., by Rev. Mr. Storry of Peoria.

Owing to the absence of delegates, the meeting was not called to order until half past ten this morning. A prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Chairman, after which the minutes of yesterday's session was read by the Secretary, Rev. Thomas Storry, and approved.

Here followed a discussion upon the adoption of a resolution prescribing the manner of conducting services, &c., which on motion, was laid upon the table for action at the next meeting.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Rev. N. C. Burnham:

WHEREAS, It sometimes becomes, with isolated receivers of our doctrine, as appears from the communications read to this meeting, a question whether it is expedient or a duty for them to attend the meetings of the old church on Sabbath day. And

WHEREAS, It may prove beneficial for this body to express an advisory opinion on this matter. Therefore

Resolved, That in the judgment of this body it will generally prove far better for such receivers, and for those whom they may influence, to remain away from old church meetings, and to spend their time in reading the word and the writings of the church; and, if parents with children under their charge, in instructing them in spiritual things.

A motion to adopt the foregoing was made and seconded, when

Mr. Bissell, of Joliet, arose and spoke against their adoption. He argued that if this Society isolated itself from other churches, it would be severely condemned. He believed in conducting religious matters in an open and bold manner. He went so far as to believe that if a member of their society desired to attend a Methodist prayer meeting, and even to get up and say something, it would be first rate—and he should not oppose it. He ended by declaring that he could not go for the resolution.

Another member spoke favorably to the adoption of the resolution. He did not understand that there was anything compulsory about the matter, it being rather advisory than otherwise.

Other members spoke for and against the resolution.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The hour for preaching having arrive, the election of officers was postponed.

The delegates that have reported themselves so far, are as follows:

CHICAGO—J. Young Scammon, Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Dr. F. Scammon, R. R. Moss, E. Burnham, D. V. Bell, Joseph E. Moss, Rev. J. H. Ragatz, John Kuhl, N. C. Burnham.

PEORIA—Rev. Thomas Storry, John Hamlin, W. G. Wheaton.

Among the visitors from abroad are M. C. Bissell, of Joliet; J. G. Stone and Mrs. L. A. Stone, Ottawa; Henry Thielson, Burlington, Iowa; Dr. A. Hostetter and Dr. Pratt, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Miss Carrie Brown and H. N. Powell, Peoria; Mrs. Olive H. Rhea and Mrs. Mary Stewart, Valparaiso, Ind.; R. L. Farnsworth, South Bend, Ind.

The Sabbath School Procession.

Saturday afternoon witnessed a strange spectacle in our streets; a contrast perhaps violent in its aspects, but full of great moral hopes on the one hand and patriotic impulse and endeavor upon the other. Ten thousand Sabbath School children thronging our avenues with their glad young faces and enthusiastic spirits; with fluttering banners legended with moral precept and scripture text; their cheery voices and happy laughter making sweet music amid the discordant strains of week day life. In quick contrast, then, the measured tramp of a thousand hardy men with the glorious old flag and glistening bayonets; with stern visages, their faces stamped with no merriment; no laughter issuing from the close set ranks; every man marching with his life in his hand to do battle for Freedom and the Right. The theme is rich with suggestions and full of encouragement to the friends of religious and civil freedom.

The Sabbath School procession was in every respect a fine success. Ten thousand children participated in the ceremonies of the day, and thronged Bryan Hall, Metropolitan Hall, and the First Baptist Church to overflowing, where appropriate speeches were made to the children by prominent friends of the Sabbath School cause. We regret that the pressure upon our columns forbids an extended notice of the affair. It was in every respect a fit ending of the Convention exercises of the week.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE ROBBERY.—Mr. Charles H. Stewart, the gentleman who was recently robbed at the Sherman House in this city, furnishes us with the following corrections of our previous account of the robbery.

No part of the money lost was money collected. It was wholly his property. The money was not sent on to him as represented, nor was he accompanied by two other gentlemen to his room, with whom he was to negotiate the "stamptail," but by his own lawyer, and another person to whom he had sold the uncurrent funds.

Mr. S. also denies that he absolved the house, and attributed the loss to his own carelessness; that he was the principal, not an agent, and dined not alone, but with his lawyer. He also claims that in leaving his money for the brief space of thirty minutes to the protection of his trunk and room, both locked, in midday, with the halls then full of domestics, in such a house as the Sherman, he did but what all in like circumstances would have done and that he exhibited more prudence as to the safety of his money than had he taken it to the office safe, down three flights of stairs, and through the public halls at their most crowded period, an unusually large, attractive and self-evident money package, which but a few minutes before he had brought to his room through these same passages—and then a second time in half an hour, bringing the same up again, thus multiplying attraction to his possession of a large amount.

He also requests those papers which have copied the account published in our issue of Friday, to copy these corrections.

The Soldiers' Appeal to Women who Love their Country.

CAMP FREMONT, October 10, 1861.

Patriotic women of America! Your needles and scissors are not less needful to our success than the bayonet and the sword.

The nights grow cold and thousands of our soldiers are without covering.

While you sleep warm, under comfortable roofs, they shiver in tents and barracks, and this simply because there are not in the market sufficient blankets to supply their need. Surely you will not let the brave defenders of our country's honor suffer for the want of the material aid which you can so readily provide. Let no woman lay claim to patriotism whose needle is now idle. There is work for all.

Shall I tell you how you can aid them?

1st. Organize, every one of you, into societies. Take every scrap of old clothing you can pick up, and patch it into heavy quilts. Never mind fancy work, but make them warm and durable.

2d. Pick up every blanket of solid make which can be spared even if you give a quilt in exchange.

3d. Put yourselves in communication with the various camps, and send your material wherever it is most needed, taking receipts of all that is furnished.

4th. Hold yourselves in readiness to take all the work that you can off the hands of the Government, in the way of sewing.

The safety of our cause depends upon the health and comfort of our soldiers. It is with you to say whether our armies shall suffer a delay dangerous to our cause, or expose themselves to the vicissitudes of camp, with impunities; you can make them, and thus save valuable lives and precious time.

A SOLDIER.

THE ALD. COLBY INVESTIGATION.

MORE ABOUT THE "SMART PAPER."

Interesting Testimony of Mayor Rumsey, J. K. C. Forrest, Sylvant Van Nest, and Reuben Cleveland.

The Alderman Colby investigation was resumed on Saturday evening, nearly a full Board of Aldermen being present.

Mr. Marble explained his previous testimony that Ald. Colby did not use the name of Evans in his remarks at the Council meeting alluded to in his evidence.

TESTIMONY OF REUBEN CLEVELAND.

I was City Superintendent in 1859; I held the office until the Board of Public Works went into operation; I gave Ald. Colby a certificate for work done by him on Western Avenue; I can't tell the precise day, but I think it was somewhere about March 18, 1860, at or about the time; it was dated; Mr. Ellithorpe asked me one day if I would ride out to the stone quarry with him; we rode over the piece of road, and I took considerable notice of it; there was one deep rut in the road, and I got out and examined it; I think Ellithorpe paid at the time; [illegible] the street was pretty rough and cut up; I told him the stones were not broken as fine as they ought to be, and he said the specification did not call for it. (witness examined a specification but he could not identify it as a copy; two inches and a quarter was the size usually called for; some time after that Colby called on me and asked me for an acceptance; I told him that it would not be necessary for me to give it, as the work was done before I came into office; I asked him if he had got one of Boston; he either said Boston had given him one or was about to; he did not say why he wanted it of me; I did not examine the order and specification at the time; subsequently Shipman and I examined them; the certificate was dated when I signed it.

To Mr. Colby—The ground was very muddy in wet times; it was a low piece of ground; there is a difference of opinion about the size of stone to be put on low ground.

To Mr. Ayer—I don't think it is worth as much to macadamize with large as fine stones.

TESTIMONY OF SYLVANT VAN NEST.

Mr. Van Nest desired to make an explanation, and took the stand. He said the other night he was a little fogged. The night he was summoned, he was at the Sherman House when he saw the officer. The parties offered to give him back nine-tenths of the property, instead of the whole.

To Mr. Ayer—Monroe and Colby claimed that I should have conveyed to them 40 lots more in the Sauk Rapids property; I think there was nothing said about the reservation in the contract; Mr. Day made out the number of lots to be conveyed at 433, thus overrunning the contract; I made the contract with Mr. Van Buren; I gave him 30 days refusal; Day told me he was sent up to examine the property, and that Monroe and Colby were the purchasers; I asked them, and offered them $1000, or a portion of the property, to *recind* *sic*.

To Mr. Van Buren.—The contract with you specified certain blocks or about 400 lots; I didn't understand the contract to convey all I owned of them until Day came up; it said certain lots and blocks of land in Sauk Rapids, amounting to about 400 lots; my letters to you said that I would dispose of all my property except certain lots that I have promised; I don't know about the letters I sent to you relative to the property; I think I stated to you in them that I wished you to sell my property, as I was out of health; when I came to Chicago I had the map with me, I think; I explained to you that I had to reserve certain lots; I paid but little attention to your contract till it came to Sauk Rapids; you wrote the contract in my presence and read it to me; when I assigned the mortgage to Mr. Walker, I agreed to release one-tenth if I was paid; when I offered them $1,000 to take it back, I did it in good faith; a number of persons offered me $15,000 for the property; I can't tell the names of those who offered the amount; the proposition was made at Sauk Rapids; they proposed to organize a company and buy me out; but the company was never formed; when I passed through the Court House the other night, don't think I stopped in the hall, but I went into the Mayor's office; that was an hour before I came up here; it was after eight when I came up here; I saw the Mayor in his office; don't think we had any talk about Colby; on Tuesday a gentleman told me the Mayor wanted to see me; he (the Mayor) wanted me to come and testify on Wednesday evening in the Colby matter; the next day I told him I didn't care about doing it; he then said he should compel me to come; I asked him what authority he had; he read to me from a law book I suppose; he wanted to know when I was going to leave town; he wanted me to promise not to leave town until I had seen him again; I did so; I fulfilled the promise, and thereupon I had the order (I was summoned); the only conversation I had about indicting Colby was at the Comptroller's when we discussed the receipts against the assessments; it has never been mentioned since, until I was before the Grand Jury.

(The witness here examined and identified several letters as being in his handwriting.

To Mr. Ayer—Mr. Dix, when he came to Sauk Rapids, brought me a notice from Van Buren accepting the property; I am now trying to have negotiations with Colby for settlement; the fore part of this week; he proposed to throw me in the land which Monroe disposed of to him.

To Mr. Van Buren—Mr. Colby has made me no propositions since he was complained of before the Grand Jury and since charges were made.

TESTIMONY OF J. K. C. FORREST.

I know Ald. Colby; have known him ever since he has been in the city; I knew Ellithorpe and Flint; they have been connected in a newspaper; I have heard Mr. Colby say Ellithorpe was interested with him in a stone quarry; they had a claim against the city; I was present at the Ward Investigation as Clerk; at the sessions of this Committee, Ald. Colby was present and the rest of the committee, except Ald. Comisky, who left at the third meeting; the "Smart paper" was one charge against Ward; he was also charged with stealing $1,000 in the Canal street matter; that charge was made by Ellithorpe, I think; he was also charged that knowing the Street Commissioner to be a defaulter, he let contracts to him and to the Sorel firm; Ellithorpe also intimated that there were charges against him in the West Randolph street matter; Mr. Colby was one of the prosecutors against him, but Ellithorpe seemed to be the most active and the smartest one; I had the pleasure of knowing Smart; he was said to be a nephew of John Wentworth's, but he disclaims the relationship; his full name was George Washington Irving Smart; at one time he was a physician in female diseases; subsequently he was clerk of the Captain of Police; he left Chicago immediately before Wentworth was elected Mayor the last time; the Smart paper is in Flint's hand writing; the first time I saw it in Colby's hands was on the 30th of September; I saw Colby driving up Wabash Avenue in his buggy and he took me in; I asked him what charges he, Ellithorpe and Flint, were getting up against Ward; he made no answer, but took this paper out of his pocket and said, "Joe, I will read you something here if you won't use it against me;" he commenced reading the paper to me; he did'nt tell me who wrote it; I asked him whose getting up that was, and told him that it was all humbug, and think I told him it had all been investigated; I asked him if it wasn't got up by Flint; I thought he got it up to ingratiate himself with Colby and Ellithorpe; I said, "Now Colby, isn't this thing, between you and me, all a swindle—got up to injure Ward?" He said, putting it in his pocket, "I think it is." The affidavit is written in Flint's natural hand; I think I have had other conversation about the matter, with Colby; I know very little about Colby's and Ellithorpe's claim against the city; I know nothing, of my own knowledge, about Colby's inducing Flint to influence Wentworth to pay it; Colby didn't testify very willingly, and not on the evening he was requested to.

To Mr. Van Buren.—I was a witness in the Investigation; I saw no tendency on the buggy ride wasn't quite so full as now; I think my memory improves with time; Q. In your judgment is the fact that Ellithorpe and Colby were engaged in a stone quarry any evidence that they were engaged in a conspiracy with Flint against Ward? A. That is a matter of opinion; if the Council will allow me to send in my bill to Mr. Van Buren on Monday morning, I will give him my opinion now, but I think I have as good a right to charge for my opinion given here as he has for his opinion given in his office. There are a great many persons who have contracts against the city and haven't been paid, I believe; I have heard a good deal about McBean's claim; he has told me of it often enough; Alds. Foss, Cobb, Hoyt, Colby, Comsby, and the Mayor were present at the Investigation; I think I had the honor of reading the Smart paper to the committee once; it was sent to me by the Clerk of the Common Council; Colby said he knew nothing about the charges except as they were contained in that paper; in his speeches he disclaimed knowing anything about the charges.

Ald. Hoyt wanted to know if Mr. Hit, the Stenographic Reporter, was taking the evidence verbatim. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he moved that it be printed. Carried. The testimony was resumed.

Q. How then did Colby make any charges growing out of the Smart paper? A. He made none except the presentation of the paper. Mr. Ellithorpe did not use the word "stealing" in reference to the Canal street matter. He made no charge except in his evidence. I suppose he was subpœnaed by the Committee; the charges of letting the contracts to the Sam Sorel firm was made by Ellithorpe, Colby and Giles in their evidence; Mr. Colby asked some of the witnesses questions; he consulted with Ellithorpe; in his debates before the Committee, he didn't altogether disclaim any knowledge of the charges; Smart was Captain's Clerk in Wentworth's administration; Colby had nothing to do with the appointment; I am positive that Colby used the words I have said, during the buggy ride; he has since said I might have been mistaken; it was an admitted fact that the pay rolls were false, and the money was paid on them; Flint has been in a Dubuque paper; in the Chicago *Democrat*, and since that, editor of the *Star*.

To Mr. Ayer—The whole subject of the pay rolls was investigated in the Circuit Court.

To Mr. Van Buren—Judging from the acts of Mr. Colby, I considered him one of the leading men in the charges against Ward; he brought out all the testimony he could against Ward; I did not consider it wrong; the Committee itself was divided on the question; he had consultations with Ellithorpe; I don't know what they were, but I noticed he put pretty sharp questions; I am on the side of Ward, and expect to stay there until death.

To Ald. McDonald—I believe Mr. Hoyt was the leading man on the other side; I don't remember handing the Mayor a paper on Monday evening at half-past seven.

To Ald. Hoyt—You tried to bring out everything in the case; you asked a great many questions.

To Mr. Van Buren—I am Clerk of the Recorder's Court now, and have been three years.

TESTIMONY OF MAYOR JULIAN S. RUMSEY.

I was at the meeting of the Common Council when the charges were preferred by Colby; he handed in the Smart paper, and during the meeting of the Committee of the Whole he made charges asserting—(objected to)—He said it had come to his knowledge that the Comptroller had made a man receipt for $190.13, when he had only received $150.13; I had conversation with Colby on that matter a week or ten days previous to the meeting; he read part of the Smart paper to me; Colby came to me and wanted to know what I should think of a man who would do this thing, meaning the receipting; I said unless it could be explained satisfactorily I should think there was something wrong; I asked who the person was; he said the Comptroller; I said, perhaps it can be explained; as I didn't believe there was anything in it, it escaped my mind for two or three days; after that time I asked Ward to explain the matter to me; he produced the papers and vouchers, and I examined them and was satisfied that everything was straight; I showed them also to the Aldermen, and they were satisfied there was nothing incorrect; I heard of the Smart paper; Colby read it to me and asked me what I thought of it; I told him I didn't think much of it and asked for a copy of it and would investigate it; he agreed to furnish me a copy the next morning, and the Council was to meet that evening; he came in about noon and made a copy himself and gave it to me; it was about 1 o'clock; I wanted to get the paper because I believed it to be a forgery; he read the paper in the Council and Ald. Comisky called upon Ald. Colby to make charges; when in Committee of the Whole, I demanded that these gentlemen put the charges in writing; they promised to do so, but did not; I appointed a Committee of Investigation and put those gentlemen on who had voted to let Mr. Ward out of office; the Smart paper was left in the hands of the Clerk, but before [illegible] this was done, Colby put it in his pocket; I sent a messenger for it, and he got it; Colby told me in the conversation he had a claim against the city; that it was a fair one and he wished me to look into it; I told him I would; and if the city was justly indebted to him I would pay him all I could; I would do it as soon as I could; finally I went into the Comptroller's office and had the papers relative to the claim; I talked with Ward about it; I made up my mind that it was an improper one; in one conversation Colby said Wentworth had promised to pay it; I told him I was satisfied it was not all just; at another occasion I remonstrated with Colby about pressing the charges of having [illegible] his fears [illegible] before he was an Alderman; [illegible] Colby knew the character of the paper.

The Mayor's direct testimony closed at this point, and Ald. Foss moved to adjourn. Carried.

Recorder's Court.

The following bills were presented by the Grand Jury, Saturday: Larceny, William Green, Edward Lindsley, plead guilty, one day in the County Jail; Catherine Brown, James Walker, Mary Johnson, Walter Forbes, *alias* Jenkins, *alias* Dickson; assault with deadly weapon, Michael Roden, John Motley; riot, William Jackson, James Levere; assaulting police, James Stanton.

Richard Walsh was tried and found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon. The case of John Roos, indicted for robbery, is still pending.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Oscar Faulhaber, Chicago, Ill.
F. W. Fisk, Chicago, Ill.
Master John S. Ferritt, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. E. Packington & Co., Lena, Ill.
Miss Mary Powers, Dixon, Ill.
Paul B. Harris, Peru, Ill.
P. Wyckoff, Grove, Ill.
Col. John Lyons, Hennepin, Ill.
Taylor & Holding, Mankato, Minn.
John DeVilleger, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miss Mary Erwin, Wheeler Station, Ind.
David Saroige, Bucyrus, Ohio.
Mrs. Augusta Pier, Smyrna, Wis.
Miss Ellen E. Gallup, Norwich, Ct.
Capt. G. F. Tockwick, Poolsville, Md.
Philip Metzger, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

Col. B. B. Shepard, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.
S. Lewis & Co., Lodi, Ill.
Miss Emma F. Crouse, Mt. Carrol, Ill.
Levi Kelsey, Mendota, Ill.
Patk. Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Ill.
R. Barclay, Manteno, Ill.
Robert Howie, Dundee, Ill.
Joseph Buckhalter, Onargo, Ill.
W. H. Chamberlin, Oswego, Ill.
S. Perkins, Tiskilwa, Ill.
P. Smith, Emerald Grove, Wis.
G. W. Ellis, Elkhorn, Wis.
L. W. Ellis, Kewaunee, Wis.
Mrs. A. J. McCasken, Monticello, Ind.
Jas. H. Reed, Lafayette, Ind.
Jerance Lane, Sandusky, Ohio.
G. Richards, Dunlap, Ohio.
Robert Frederick, New York City.
Patk Devine, Albany, N. Y.
Miss Adelaide King, Chenango, N. Y.
S. S. Capron, Macedon, N. Y.

THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS, as advertised in our columns by Van Schaack, 47 State street, have become household words to our citizens. The great satisfaction given by the amount of heat obtained and the small consumption of coal, together with the little attention required, (requiring but to be replenished morning and evening) are points recommending these Coal Burners above all others. The following friendly letter tells what the Parlor Furnaces did for many of our housekeepers last winter:

January, 1861.

H. C. VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE ST.—I have the past three months used the Littlefield Parlor Furnace which I purchased of you, and write this note for the purpose of giving you my opinion of its merits. I have heated with it my dining room, two parlors and hall, and am free to say in my experience I have never seen any arrangement for warming a house so *complete, comfortable and easily taken care of as this stove*; it has also the merit of economy in the consumption of fuel, which is not a slight recommendation in these times.

Respectfully yours, G. DE CLERQUE,
174 W. Washington St.

FIRE.—The fire on Saturday evening about nine o'clock, was in a shed in the rear of the clothing store of Samuel Witkowsky, No. 221 Lake street. It was extinguished without doing damage. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no fire has been used near the shed lately; and a fire was discovered in the same place about a month since.

SECOND FIRE.—About 10:45, the alarm of fire was again given, and found to proceed from the same place as the fire mentioned above—the rear of the store of S. Witkowsky. When the firemen entered the store, the goods had all been removed, as had nearly all the furniture from the second story of the building, occupied by a family named Witkowsky—not the same who occupied the store. The damage to the building was slight, except by water. It is an old shell, and its total destruction would not involve a loss of $200. A poor dog, who was locked in a room in the rear, was burned to death. This is the third fire that has occurred in the same locality within less than two months.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.—An inquest was held, on Saturday last, upon the body of George Guth, a private in Company A, Hartman's Dragoons, who was found drowned beneath the platform of the Western Transportation Company's docks. The evidence before the jury of inquest showed that the deceased was from Michigan, where he had been at work in a lumber mill, and came to this city October, 1861. He enlisted on the 5th, and the same day was granted a furlough, which, by a sad coincidence, expired on the very day he was found drowned. The evidence showed conclusively that his fate was occasioned by intoxication. The deceased was a single man, German by nativity, about forty years of age, and owned considerable property in Michigan.

LAYING ROUND LOOSE.—On Saturday afternoon, one of the securing rods in the grain warehouse of Orrington Lunt & Brother, on South Water street, broke, and a portion of the wall gave way over a door, by which about 5,000 bushels of grain were deposited in the street, in a good deal quicker time than machinery could take it into the elevator. The grain was not damaged to any extent, and has been properly secured.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Range of the Thermometer for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his Drug Store, No. 30 West Randolph, corner of Canal street:

1861.			7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Oct.	6	51	60	57
Monday,	"	7	59	68	61
Tuesday,	"	8	49	73	66
Wedn'day,	"	9	55	69	63
Thursday,	"	10	56	74	69
Friday,	"	11	43	59	51
Saturday,	"	12	42	56	55

SUPERIOR COURT.—The case of Julia Farrell vs. Dr. F. A. Caldwell, the oculist, is still pending in the Superior Court. Saturday was occupied in the hearing of medical experts.

☞ The 10th Anniversary of the Erie Street Mission Sabbath School will be held Sunday, 13th inst., at the "Sabbath Home," corner of Erie and North Wells streets, at 3 o'clock p. m. Addresses will be made by Mr. Osgood of Indiana, Mr. Huntington of Rochester, N. Y., and others.

S. L. BROWN, Superintendent.

☞ Ingersoll's Patent Fountain Hair Brush, received this day; call and see it, at Sargent's, corner Randolph and State streets.

A large variety of fine Hair Brushes of every kind just opened; prices very low.

A CARD.—For the convenience of citizens, I hereby give notice that I have no connection with any party in my profession, and that the new styles of visiting and other cards introduced by me cannot be had at any Hotel except of me at the Tremont House. Ladies will call in Tremont Parlors.

"YANKEE CARD WRITER."

CHRISTIANITY AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—This is the fourth of the series of sermons on the application of Christianity to the callings and professions of life, by the pastor of the First Baptist Church, to be delivered Lord's Day evening.

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-2m

☞ Recruits for Capt. Brooks's Company will please report their names to Camp Webb and passes will be sent by return mail. oct13-1w

☞ Cook & McLain, 90 Dearborn street, have made their prices for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se26

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 90 Clark street. sep26-3m

Kansas Brigade, Commanded by Brig. Gen. J. H. Lane.

This Brigade is under the immediate orders of the Government, and consists of six Regiments of Cavalry, Artillery or Mechanics, in any part of the Western States, who desire immediate service will be accepted into Gen. Lane's Brigade, retaining their organization, and be filled up from the general recruits of the Brigade. The Cavalry or Mounted Rangers are all armed with Sharpe's Rifles, Colt's Navy Revolvers, and Sabres. Connected with the Brigade is a Company of Mounted Mechanics and Engineer Corps, to consist of Engineers, Bridge Builders, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Masons, Shoemakers, [illegible] &c., who in addition to regular pay, receive 40 cents a day while on extra duty. Recruits and companies, for the Volunteer Service of the United States. Transportation and subsistence furnished at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Horses, arms and equipments for all who are mustered in. To the true patriot, now is the time to respond to the call of our common country, in this hour of peril. Apply by letter, care Metropolitan Hotel. Recruiting office 142 Lake street.

J. H. MILLS,
oct13ga3d-1st Recruiting Officer, K. B.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1861.

The week closes on a very comfortable money market. The supply of money is fully equal to the demand, and, therefore, we hear few, if any, complaints from any quarter. The currency in general circulation is readily convertible—that on which a discount is charged, being only a very small fraction of the whole. Most of the depreciated is Canada, and the sooner it is driven home the better. The bills of the Bank of Montreal are the only issues that should be tolerated. Let everybody refuse bills that are two per cent discount, and holders will be obliged to sell them to the bankers for redemption. Better suffer a shave of 2 per cent now, than 5@6 per cent after navigation closes. Let the work of refusing and sending them home begin, and let it be thorough and effectual. The West has surely suffered enough from a depreciated currency. Let it not be tolerated for a single day.

New York Exchange continues abundant. Outside and Board of Trade rates are still par @ ⅛; the Banks charge ¼, and a few a fraction more on small bills. Gold—round lots, ¼@⅜; retail parcels, ⅛@1 per cent premium.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—The Agency of the Bank of Montreal is now in full operation in this city. E. W. Willard, Esq., is agent and manager. It is now doing business in all respects on as favorable terms as the other leading banks in the city. The location, it should be remembered, is in the banking house formerly occupied by Hoffman & Gelpcke, on La Salle street.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning has the following:

There is nothing new to note in the money market, the same features that we have lately noted being still prevalent. The current rates of exchange are 1 ⅌ cent selling at the banks, and ¾@⅞ ⅌ cent outside. Buying rates at the banks are generally par to ¼ ⅌ cent. Gold was a little scarce yesterday; the banks sold what they could spare to customers at 1½ ⅌ cent premium, but for small sums the brokers charged 2 ⅌ cent.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

Financial affairs progress smoothly and comfortably. Currency is in fair supply, and sufficient good paper is offered to keep it fully employed—and while bankers are not cramped for means they are not burdened with idle capital. Rates of interest are firm at 10@12 per cent.

There is only a moderate business doing in exchange, but the supply and demand being about equal, the market is sustains a firm tone, rates remaining at par buying and ¼ premium selling. Gold is in fair request. We quote:

New York.......................... ¼ prem.
Gold.................... ⅛ prem. ¼ prem.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Oct. 12, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	75¾	75⅞
Galena	71	70⅞
Rock Island	49	49
Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]	64¼
Tennessee 6s	43¾	42¾
Missouri 6s	43½	43½
North Carolina 6s	60¾	
Virginia 6s	47¾	47

Market: 1st board firm, 2d board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, bu	Rye bu	Bar. bu
Canal	....	6017	34753	600	100	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	1123	37458	3914	....	381	1130
R. I. R. R.	936	9160	1400	....	1050	1600
Ill. C. R. R.	2411	17850	23940	....	....	700
C. B. & Q. R. R.	675	15565	7309	657	31	....
N. W. R. R.	955	17518	780	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	296	8330	9100	....	....	....
Total	6308	111688	80696	1257	1492	3430

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed No.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes. bu.
Canal	....	1170	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	60	6380	3508	....	70	37
R. I. R. R.	215	....	15210	1200	34	....
Ill. C. R. R.	....	....	2300	....	22	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	491	21585	12097	3884	331	....
N. W. R. R.	....	....	1670	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	150	....	....	8350	16	321
Total	946	31575	36107	13434	483	489

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	2222	17000	....	....	....	....
To Colborne	....	16100	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	14000	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	665	16100	....	....	....	....
Total	2887	63850	....	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, OCT. 12.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	565,000	Flour, brls	5,550
Shingles, no	336,000	Wheat, bu	59,550
Lath, no	18,000	Corn, bu	47,768
Salt, bris	2,253	Wool, bales	89
Wood, cds	220	Pork, brls	111
Coal, tons	170		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, OCT. 12.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Wheat, bu	6,017	Lumber, ft	436,129
Corn, bu	34,853	Shingles, no	101,000
Oats, bu	600	Lath, no	54,350
Rye, bu	100	Posts, no	225
Seeds, lbs	1,170	Coal, tons	3

The steamer *Glasgow*, with Liverpool advices to the 3d instant, was telegraphed this morning. Flour was reported easier. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn advanced 9d.

Under the influence of this news, as well as favorable reports from New York, the leading markets to-day were firm, and the tendency upwards.

There was a more active inquiry for wheat, both Spring and Winter, and the market advanced ½@1c ⅌ bushel and closed firm. About 150,000 bushels were sold, at 89c for No. 1 White; 85@86c for No. 1 Red; 80@81¼c for No. 2 Red; 78½@79c for No. 1 Spring, and 74½@75¼c for No. 2 Spring.

There was also an active inquiry by shippers for Corn, and the market advanced ¼@½c ⅌ bushel, with sales of 140,000 bushels, at 23½@24c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 20@22½c for Mixed in store, and 18½c for Rejected in store—the market closing very quiet.

In consequence of an uncertainty about railroad freights, and a probability that the rates will advance 15@20c per brl, the Flour market was very dull, and the tendency downward. Only about 1,600 brls changed hands, at $3 75@4.50 for medium to choice spring extras, and $4 60@5.25 for super fine.

There is a very active demand for Oats by St. Louis buyers, to supply the army of the West, and the market has advanced 1c—with sales at 16½@17½c for No 1 afloat, and 16c in store. Rye is firm, with sales at 31c. Barley in good demand and steady. Timothy Seed is firm. Hides steady.

There was more activity in freights to-day at a shade lower rates—with engagements at 14½@15c for corn to Buffalo, and 23c for wheat to Oswego.

The railroads leading to the East have advanced their rates on Flour to New York and Boston, 20c per bbl. The rates now are:—To Boston, all rail, $1.94; rail and lake, $1.85. To New York, all rail, $1 85; lake and rail, $1.75. To Philadelphia, all rail, $1 75; lake and rail, $1.65. Fourth-class goods, to New York, all rail, 94½c per 100 lbs; lake and rail, 86½c. To Boston, all rail, 97½c; lake and rail, 92½c. To Philadelphia, all rail, 87½c; lake and rail, 82½c.

The Exports of Wheat from England to France.

A letter has appeared in the "Echo Agricole" from a London correspondent of that journal, in which the writer, in speaking of the harvests in France and England, makes some sensible observations on the exports of wheat from the latter to the former country. He says that although the English harvest has been decidedly a deficient one, both in acreage yield and breadth sown, no apprehensions have been felt at the large quantities purchased on French account, which they ascribe on the English market to the stimulus given by freedom of trade in grain, and they are convinced that, as it was not wanted, a reaction will, after a time, take place, and with it a re-shipment and exportation of wheat to England. The writer shows that this cannot be the case, the purchases on French account in the English markets being *bona fide* made to supply an immediate and pressing want, in consequence of an exhausted stock of old corn, and the most disastrous harvest, so far as wheat is concerned, that France has had for twenty years. Such is the disappointment, too, felt by the English farmers, that where they expected three or four quarters per acre, they find, upon threshing, not more than two, and the average the writer does not estimate at more than three quarters, or 24 bushels, which is one fourth below the average in ordinary years. The deficiency is not confined to England and France, but extends over Belgium, Holland, Spain, Italy, and a good part of the North of Europe. Yet, in consequence of the erroneous idea that the wheat purchased on French account is a speculation, and that a few weeks will see it brought back again, the English market remains almost stationary, and the greatest supineness is evinced by the British millers regarding the necessity of getting into stock. In the meanwhile, all the best wheats, both foreign and English, are disappearing; and, what is worse, there is no prospect of our being able to replace them, the French buyers being constantly ahead of the English in competing with them in foreign markets.

The reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England will have a beneficial effect upon trade generally, and the corn trade in particular, which is less likely to be affected by the general dullness than any other. In France this is the case to an unusual extent, for while the transactions in grain are large beyond recent precedent, the discounts of the Bank of France have fallen off in one month from 547 to 508 million francs. It is true, the discount rate of the Bank is higher than that of the private bankers, and the directors of the former are also more scrupulous than the latter; still, the large decrease can only be accounted for by the indisposition of the merchants to speculate, or make extensive purchases, without an immediate or near prospect of a return.

Large Cargo.

The ship *Ocean Monarch* cleared from New York on Thursday last for Liverpool with 113,039 bushels of grain—31,789 bu wheat and 81,839 bu corn. The weight of this grain amounts to 3,343 tons.

The French Demand for Breadstuffs.

[From the N. Y. World, 11th.]

After careful collation of statements from various regions, and from sources so diverse that concurrence among them is evidence conclusive, we repeat that the deficiency of the French wheat crop below the usual average requires a supply of about eighty millions of bushels from other countries, and the British deficit, usually about forty millions of bushels, is increased this year by between twenty and thirty millions of bushels—the wants of France and Britain thus jointly amounting to about one hundred and fifty millions of bushels.

In addition to France, the other southern countries of Europe (Portugal, Spain, Italy, &c.) are by extraordinary coincidence in ill fortune, more or less deficient in wheat—dependent on other countries for supplying the deficiency; even the Pope, in the French Emperor, throwing open the ports to the free entry of grain for meeting the deficit—an example likely to be followed by other monarchs in the countries above named.

The capacity and energy of Napoleon are admirably illustrated by the manner in which he foresees the deficit in France and prepares to meet it. No monarch possesses greater facilities for learning thoroughly the condition of the crops in every portion of his dominions. No sovereign has a more profound interest in knowing that condition early and in ample and well measured. [illegible] [illegible] to provide supplies [illegible] the deficit. [illegible] the visit of Prince Napoleon to the United States—

A motive strong enough certainly to stay the hand of a throne which might easily be disturbed by the [illegible] of bread. It this was the purpose of the Prince's visit, the success of the plan, in securing for France vast supplies from American labor, the prices are moderate [illegible] illustrate alike the wisdom of the monarch who sent him and his own discretion in accomplishing an object so important for the French empire.

The accounts from Europe and America concur in showing that arrangements were early made for purchasing on French account, wherever wheat could be bought at fair prices, as well as in Europe. And to such extent and with such tact was all the requisite machinery put in motion, that the "Americans" were only aroused from the "safe" condition predicted upon the subject by the knowledge that millions of bushels of wheat had been purchased by French agents in their midst at a very moderate price—a price much below the value conferred on American wheat by the circumstances which demand supplies for France and other deficient countries.

We may remark, in passing, that French agents are active not only in countries like the United States and Russia, which have surplus wheat of their own, but actually in England! which is itself equally deficient with France in proportion to population.

European Demand for Breadstuffs.

Statistics and estimates gathered and made for the Government show conclusively that the foreign demand for breadstuffs from this country must largely exceed the demand of any previous year. It is susceptible of positive proof that we must receive for our cereals, within the present fiscal year, more money from Europe than we have heretofore received for both food and cotton; and that supposing we shall not this year sell one pound of cotton to Europe, we shall yet have a large balance in our favor which will be payable in specie. If our imports decrease as rapidly as they have done, or if but the present rate of importations be continued, the excess of specie importations will be so large as to make this country the great depository of the precious metals. It is the commercial convulsions in England and France and the great marts of Europe that must speedily be felt, that gives such a tone of bitterness to the business men of those places, when considering the rebellion now in progress here.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Easier. The engagements were as follows: To Oswego—Schr Peoria, wheat, via Sarnia, at 22c. To Buffalo—Schrs Mary M. Scott, Eliza Logan, Fame, Fox, Queen City, Carrington and Ethan Allen, corn at 14½c; prop Ontonagon and bark Sardinia, corn at 15c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,308 brls; shipped, 2,887 brls. Market dull. Sales 100 brls "Moline" spring extra at $4.20 del; 100 brls "Glencoe" do at $4 15 del; 200 brls "City Stone Mills" do at $4.05 del; 100 brls "Ogden" do at [illegible] del; 300 brls "Mohawk" do and 100 brls "Minerva" do at $3.75 del; 100 brls "Haupt's City Mills" do at $3.70 del; 100 brls "Southern Illinois" mixed winter at $4.80 del; 177 brls spring superfine at $3 00@3 25 del.

WHEAT—Received, 111,688 bu; shipped, 63,850 bu. Market advanced ½@1c ⅌ bushel. Sales—WINTER—3000 bu No. 1 White in store at 89c; 400 bu No 2 White at 86c; 1200 bu No 1 Red in store at 86c; 700 bu do at 85c; 4000 bu No 2 Red in store at 81c; 1000 bu do at 81½c; 1000 bu do at 80c. SPRING—3000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 78½c; 45,000 bu do at 79c; 12,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 75½c; 56,000 bu do at 75c; 10,000 bu do at 74½c; 8000 bu do at 73¾c; 4000 bu Rejected in store at 60c.

CORN—Receipts, 80,496 bu; shipped, 55,650 bu. Market ¼@½c better. Sales, 20,000 bu Canal Mixed at 24c f. o. b.; [illegible] bu High Mixed do at 23¾c afloat; 50,000 bu do at 23½c afloat; 26,000 bu Mixed in store at 22c; 12,000 bu do at 21½c; 15,000 bu do at 21¼c; 1000 bu Rejected at 18½c.

OATS—Received, 1257 bu. In active demand and firm. Sales, 16000 bu No 1 at 16½c afloat; 4000 bu do at 17½c afloat; 1000 bu do at 16c in store.

RYE—Received, 1492 bu. Market 1c higher. Sales 500 bu No 1 in store at 31c.

BARLEY—Received, 3430 bu. Market firm.—Sales, 400 bu choice in bags at 48c on track; 400 bu fair do at 37½c; 400 bu good do at 40c.

BEANS—40 bags prime beans at $1.50.

TIMOTHY SEED—Firm. Sales, 75 sks good at $1.45; 50 sks do at $1 43.

HIGHWINES—50 brls city in lots at 15c.

MESS PORK—In good demand. Sales, 400 brls Mess at $9 00; 100 brls extra Mess at $9.50.

PRIME PORK—Nominal at $11.50@12.00.

LARD—100 brls prime city at 7⅛c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 7⅛@7¼c.

HIDES—Steady and firm. We quote: Dry Flint 11½@12c; Green Salted, 5¼@6c; Green Country 4½@5c.

WOOL—Demand good. Sales, 1200 lbs ¾ blood at 32½c.

BROOM CORN—10 tons good at $50.

BUTTER—Common firkin dull at 6@7c; Good do, 7½c; Dairy, 9@11c.

EGGS—12 brls at 11½c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys, 7@8c per lb.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 946 Hogs, 483 Beeves. Market for cattle quiet. Hogs scarcely so firm. Sales.

45	Beeves, averaging	1182	lbs at	$2.50
18	"	1180	"	2.50
16	"	1150	"	2.50
10	"	1055	"	2.75
10	"	1000	"	2.12½
16	"	964	"	1.75
100	Hogs, averaging	225	"	2.95
61	"	230	"	2.90
26	"	240	"	3.00
54	"	220	"	2.75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—FLOUR—May be quoted a shade firmer, and more doing in export and home consumption. Sales, 16,000 brls at $5.20 for rejected; $5 25@5.35 for superfine state; $5 45 @5.55 for extra state; $5.25@5.35 for superfine western; $5 45@5 65 for common to medium extra western; $5.70@5.85 for shipping brands extra r. h. O., and $5.90@6.50 for trade brands. Market closing quite firm, with holders generally disposed to realize upon a little more money. Canadian [illegible] a shade firmer and in moderate demand. Sales, 1800 brls at $5.25@5.30 for superfine; $5 40 @6 75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $2.75@4 00. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer. Sales, 600 bbls at 20@20½c.

GRAIN.—Wheat a trifle better. Fair demand for export and home consumption. Large portion of the sales are to arrive. Sales 80,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.16@1.18½; 118,000 bu Racine spring $1.17@1 19; 7000 bu Milwaukee club $1.19 @1.21; 18,000 bu amber Iowa 1.20@1 21; 28,000 bu winter red western $1 25@1.31; 13,000 bu amber Michigan $1.35@1.34; 18,000 bu white western $1.26@1.42; 2200 bu white Canadian $1 41; 14,000 bu white Michigan $1 40@1.43, and 14,500 bu white Kentucky $1.40@1.48. Rye steady at 70@75c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn opened a shade firmer and closed 1c higher. Sales 20,500 bu at 55 for inferior mixed western; 56@57c for common do; 57@57½c for good to prime shipping do; 65c for choice white western. Oats in moderate request at 30@33c for Canadian; 34@35 for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled, irregular and a shade better. Sales 600 brls at $14.75@15 for mess; $15.50 for clear, and $9.75 for prime. Beef dull. Sales 100 brls at $4.50@5 50 for country prime; $5.50@6.50 for country mess; $10@11.50 for repacked mess, and $12.75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet but firm—we quote shoulders at 5@5¼c and 6¾@7c for hams. Lard firmer and demand active. Sales 550 brls at 8¾@9¼c. Butter firm at 9@11c for Ohio and 12½@16c for state. Cheese dull at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady and firm. Sales 1,000 hhds Cuba at 8¼@8¾c; 280 boxes Havana at 7⅞@8¼c. Refined quiet and steady.

STOCKS—Active but lower generally. C & R I, 49; C, B & Q 64½; C & T T; G & C 70⅞; [illegible] 63; H C scrip 20½; [illegible] M S gtd 34; Pac Mail 82¼; b 90; M S 18¼; Pan 118; M C 47½, b 30; Hud 36½; Rd 39½; Harl 11¾; Harl pfd 28½; Erie 29½; Erie pfd 46½; N. Y. C. 75¼; Mo 6s 42½; Ga 6s —; Ill & Hud 82; U S 6s '81 reg. 93½; U S 6s '81 coupons 93½; U S 5s '74 coupons 83½; Treas 6's 100½; Tenn 6s 42¾.

OSWEGO, Oct. 12—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat closes firmer. Sales last night 6,800 bu No 2 Chicago spring at $1 00; to-day 1,100 bu do at $1 01 afloat, and 3,200 bu winter red Ohio at $1.17. Corn without material change, with no sales. Barley dull. Sales 4,000 bu Welland Canal at 56½c. Rye scarce and quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—On grain tending upward. Flour 44c per bbl; wheat 13@13½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—2,124 brls flour, 257,000 bu wheat, 39,000 bu corn, 22,280 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,300 brls flour, 21,700 bu wheat, 17,450 bu corn, 13,500 bu barley.

Foreign Markets.

PER GLASGOW.) LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.

Breadstuffs generally quiet and firm. Various circulars report flour easier at 27s@30s. Wheat quiet and steady; red western 10s@12s 6d; red southern 12s; white western 12s@13s 3d; white southern 13s 6d@14s. Corn active and advanced 9d; mixed is quoted 32s 9d; yellow 31s 6d@33s; white 35s@35s 6d.

Liverpool provision market generally dull. Beef nominal. Pork dull. American flat, with declining tendency. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar firm. Coffee firm; slight improvement on lower qualities.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs downward. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea quiet, for common Congou. Rice quiet.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 93⅛@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Sales of I. C. R. R. shares 38½@38¾ dis.; Erie shares 22¼.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 12.

Prop Edith, Hunt, Goderich, sundries.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Sardinia, Chase, Buffalo, 193 tons coal.
Brig Fox, Howard, Buffalo, 1200 brls salt.
Schr Peoria, Elsey, Buffalo.
Schr Mary M. Scott, Huntsbarger, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Queen City, Shaw, Buffalo.
Schr Ethan Allen, Morris, Buffalo.
Schr Eliza Logan, Barse, Buffalo, 67 kegs nails.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River, 150 m lumber.
Schr H N Gates, Welsh, Sand Bay, 50 cords wood, 140 m shingles.
Schr Wellington, Simpson, Buffalo.
Schr Lone Star, Jamison, Buffalo, 170 tons coal.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centreville, 70 cds wood.
Schr Wm H Hinsdale, Brown, St. Joseph, 35 cords wood.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr E M Shoyer, Slobum, Muskegon, 65 m lumber, 18 m lath.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkins' Pier, 65 cds wood.
Schr Muskegon, McKay, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr H Rand, Cleland, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr E F Burr, Keehe, Sarnia, 300 m lumber.
Scow Mt Vernon, Rowe, Kalamazoo, 30 m lumber, 150 m shingles.

CLEARED..........Oct. 12.

Stmr Planet, Nicholson, Collingwood, 3783 brls flour, 111 brls pork, 50 sks wool.
Prop Mineral Rock, Ryder, Collingwood, 13,950 bu wheat, 1749 brls flour.
Bark Sardinia, Chase, Buffalo, 19 000 bu corn.
Bark Fame, Harvey, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Brig Lowell, Farris, Buffalo, 13 000 bu wheat.
Schr Mary M Scott, Huntsbarger, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Sea Star, Reddick, White Lake, 75 brls provisions.
Schr Eliza Logan, Barse, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River.
Schr Algerine, Faulkner, Oswego, 15,000 bush wheat.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centreville.
Schr J Marion, Earl, Oswego, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Uncle Tom, McIntyre, Buffalo, 15,235 bush corn.
Schr Speed, Westman, Grand Haven.
Schr Magnet, Gates, Muskegon.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Wm H Hinsdale, Brown, St. Joseph.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr E M Shoyer, Slobohm, Muskegon.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 11.

G C Morton, Ottawa, 4000 bu wheat, 1000 bu corn.
B F Bexley, Utica, 5100 bu corn.
Arctic, Morris, 5000 bu corn.
Eclipse, Ottawa, 2000 bu corn, 217 bu wheat, 5 bu beans, 1170 lbs seeds.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 4300 bu corn, 600 bu oats, 100 bu rye, 300 bu wheat.
Panama, Du Page, 5200 bu corn, 1000 bu wheat.
Amazonia, Morris, 5500 bu corn.
J Harrington, Marseilles, 5600 bu corn, 450 lbs cooper's ware.

CLEARED..........Oct. 11.

Banner State, LaSalle, 74487 ft lumber, 20 brls lime, 100 brls salt.
LaSalle, LaSalle, 50648 ft lumber, 10 m siding, 21 m lath, 1 brl cement, 190 brls salt, 20 brls cement, 3 cord wood.
Fearless, LaSalle, 73,370 ft lumber.
Franklin, Lockport, 6000 ft lumber, 10 m shingles, 5 brls salt.
Abe Lincoln, Morris.
[illegible] Lockport, [illegible] lumber, 150 brls salt.
[illegible] 15 m shingles.
[illegible] 28,000 ft lumber, 14 m shingles.
[illegible] Lockport.

[illegible] Oct. 12 [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] 146 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot [illegible] Wabash avenue [illegible]

GROCERY STOCK [illegible] FIXTURES FOR SALE [illegible] Corner Clark and Van Buren [illegible]

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE. The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well established Coal Business [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant [illegible] with good Board [illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman [illegible] his wife and two single [illegible]

BOARDING.—A suite of [illegible] Tribune Office.

BOARDING.—Two [illegible] with board [illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman [illegible] Washington, opposite the Court House [illegible]

BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible] with board may now be had [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few [illegible] and families can be accommodated [illegible]

General Notices.

FOUND—A nice black [illegible] SLUT. The owner can have her [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of August [illegible]

GREAT INDUCEMENTS [illegible]

$30 REWARD—Will be [illegible] DESERTER [illegible]

$30 REWARD—Will be [illegible] Lake street [illegible]

MUSIC.—Mrs. E. M. [illegible] Piano Forte and Guitar [illegible] Post Office Box 737.

TO PACKERS AND [illegible] FACTURERS [illegible]

CANDLES.—Grocers and [illegible] BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHT [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL [illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY [illegible] OFFICER'S SABRES, SASHES [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM [illegible]

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY [illegible] PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO [illegible]

THE ADVERTISER IS [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES OF ALL QUALITIES [illegible] S. W. BROWN'S PATENT [illegible] Flouring and Grist Mills [illegible] FAIRBANKS' SCALES AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY [illegible]

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS [illegible] Richard's Iron Corn [illegible] CHAMPION OF THE WORLD [illegible] PATENTED SEPT. [illegible] J. C. RICHARDS [illegible]

GUNS! GUNS! [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER [illegible]

LUMBER [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at [illegible] the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

ON THE POTOMAC.

The appearance of the rebels in [illegible] near Lewinsville, on Saturday, as if [illegible] ing battle, filled Washington and the [illegible] with great excitement, in the impression that the great day was at hand. All Saturday night and Sunday, our army across the Potomac was kept under arms, and a movement of troops was ordered and commenced from the other side. Gen. McClellan was in his saddle throughout the night superintending all these operations. No battle being offered by the rebels, on Sunday, Gen. McClellan very properly refrained from offering one himself on that day. But we have the significant hint that now that the rebels have thrown down the glove, they will be put to their mettle, and that speedily. The situation on the Potomac is such as to excite the liveliest apprehentions of the future. We shall have a battle shortly. Indeed, it is difficult to see how either side can avoid that conclusion.

MISSOURI.

The situation of Missouri appears to be this: Gen. Fremont is still at Tipton, this side of Sedalia, where he has received a visit from Secretary Cameron. The bulk of his army is there, or in the country near by. Generals Sigel and Davis command advance brigades, thrown out towards Warrensburg, and it is authoritatively denied that either of them has had an engagement with a portion of Price's retreating force. Indeed, it appears that at last accounts Gen. Price was only eight miles from Osage river, near Papinsville, where it will be remembered Gen. Jim Lane has but lately been operating. Price's army is reduced to some 18,000 men, regulars, by the return home of the "honest farmers" who so largely came to his standard at Lexington. Papinsville is about half the distance from Lexington to Springfield, if that be Price's destination, and 120 miles from Tipton. There are reports from Price's army that the retreat from Lexington has disheartened his men, who had hoped for more plunder in North Missouri. Reliable accounts from Springfield represent not more than a thousand rebels there, and McCulloch's camp of 1,600 men between that place and Arkansas. Present appearances indicate that Gen. Fremont will have to find his enemy in force before beating him—and that is not quite so easy, although they are all around.

THE RANKIN CASE.

The examination of Hon. Arthur Rankin, at Toronto, for a violation of British neutrality and law in accepting a military appointment from President Lincoln, has ended in holding him to appear before the Assizes, which sit at Toronto this week. This case, instituted in the first instance by political opponents in Canada, and for personal ends, will be made the test, now, of the right of Canadians to enlist in the American service upon the soil of the United States. There is no claim against Col. Rankin that he either recruited men to enlist in Canada, by any promise of reward, or that he sought to obtain them through any other means than the notoriety that a regiment of lancers was open to them at Detroit. Large numbers of Canadians have joined this regiment, and more will come, being reimbursed for their traveling expenses. If Canadians have not this right, what rights have they? Col. Rankin will have done a good service if he be able to establish the fact one way or the other. The proceedings against him, as has been said already, were brought by the editor of the Toronto *Leader*. The *Leader* is a secession sheet, and is the paper which proposed to suppress the *Globe* and other papers in sympathy with the North. To make the prosecution complete, Mr. James Beatty, editor of the *Leader*, came into court and retailed a private conversation between Col. Rankin and himself, which had been encouraged under the promise of confidence.

BREADSTUFFS AND FREIGHTS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Glasgow* from Liverpool, we learn that corn had advanced 9d per quarter, and wheat was quiet and steady. This would indicate that the French, after having purchased wheat in almost every country in the world, are now buying corn. If the deficiency in the wheat crop is anything near what has been stated by the leading commercial papers of France and England, of course it is impossible to supply them, unless they buy largely of corn.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it is gratifying to all concerned, that there is in Illinois a large surplus of last year's crop, and a new crop about ready to gather. But farmers and country buyers should consult their own interests vastly by shipping as sparingly as possible to this market at present. If they ship as heavily during the past two months, any improvement in the East will be eaten up by freights. But if they ship only one bushel where they intended to send two, the probability is that they will get higher prices. In this connection we would state that the railroads are charging extravagantly high rates of freight on produce sent East. To-day the rates are advanced 20c per bbl. on flour to New York and Boston. On the [1st] of September flour was carried to New York, all rail, at $1.00 per bbl. and the rate is now advanced to $1.85. If more produce is sent here than the carrying capacity for, the result inevitably is, that Eastern transportation companies will be enriched at the cost of impoverishing the farmers and the Northwest generally.

MONEY AND ARMS FOR ILLINOIS.

A dispatch from Washington states that Gov. Yates has arranged with the Government for one million of dollars towards reimbursing advances made by the State in raising and equipping troops for the war. And, furthermore, that the Governor has procured an order for 11,000 stand of arms—5,000 of which are rifles,—and also fourteen batteries of rifled cannon for the State. Fourteen batteries would be eighty-four pieces, and makes a formidable armament. This is certainly welcome news to our people. No other State deserves greater liberality at the hands of the National Government than Illinois, for none has turned out so many men in defense of that Government, in proportion to population.

Judge of the Superior Court.

We learn that Hon. John M. Wilson, Judge of the Superior Court, has consented to become a candidate for re-election. His friends [have] no doubt of his success, though they [say] that half a dozen other candidates, [some] of them popular and deserving men, [may] be in the field. Judge Wilson has proved [his ability] and integrity.

[THE] SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—[Mr.] C. C. Washburne has been commissioned [Colonel of the] Second Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry. Mr. Washburne has the endurance, [the] promptness, energy and intelligence [which] admirably fit him for such a position. [The Governor] could not have decided on a better appointment than he has [made] in the Wisconsin forces.

[Shipment] of Grain to France.—[On] Thursday last, in the port of New York, [there were] thirty-five ships loading with wheat [for the] single port of Havre.